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PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1904-1905

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1904-1905.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MAPS.

[Number of pages fixed as the maximum limit of the Report, Part I, 20-30 pages; Part II, 150 pages.]

REPORT

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FOR

1904-05.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

[The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1905. At the heading of each chapter, with the exception of Chapter I, a reference is given to the departmental reports which contain details of the subjects dealt with. The "year" of the present report is for each such subject the year mentioned in the title of the departmental report so referred to. In general it may be said that the "year" in Chapters I, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX means the financial year ending 31st March, in Chapter II it is the revenue year ending 30th September 1904, and in Chapters III and VI it is the calendar year ending 31st December 1904.

The Administration Report for 1901-02 was a decennial report and as such contained many sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year, but a reference is given to them in their place in the several chapters of Part II of this report.

Except where otherwise stated, the Punjab in this report refers to the Punjab as at present constituted.]

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personnel of the Administration.

1. Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

Changes in the Administration.

2. In consequence of the separation of the new Punjab from the Frontier, it was considered advisable for the purposes of the administration to constitute two new districts, those of Attock and Lyallpur; the notifications regarding them operating from the 1st April and 1st December 1904, respectively. This re-arrangement has necessitated the reconstitution of the Ráwalpindi and Multán Divisions, and of the districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Jhang.

NATIVE STATES.

Relations with Tributary States.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Sirmúr State in November 1904, and the Farídkot State in January 1905; and on the 12th May 1904 formally installed Rája Bhure Singh on the Gaddi of the Chamba State. Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E., remained in charge of the Phulkián States and Baháwalpur Agency until the 20th March 1905, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Major C. M. Dallas. The minor Chief of Patiála, Mahárája Bhupendra Singh, who joined the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904, was obliged to undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli in March 1905; and it is satisfactory to record that His Highness suffered no inconvenience from the treatment. The financial condition of the Patiála State continues good, and there has been considerable progress made in municipal and administrative matters. It is anticipated that the settlement operations in this State will be finally concluded in October 1908. The Tikka Sáhib of Nábha happily recovered from an attack of enteric fever in Simla. The Baháwalpur State has been blessed by the birth of a son and heir to the Nawáb; and the same must be recorded as regards the Rája of Keonthal, and the Wali-ahd, Sáhibzáda Ahmad Ali Khán of Máler Kotla, who, since the 1st February 1905, has been permitted to exercise, subject only to the control of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, the powers formerly entrusted to the Superintendent. The connection of the Nawáb of Loháru, Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, K.C.I.E., with the Máler Kotla State has therefore now ceased. The Rája of Kapurthala, Sir Jagatjit Singh, K.C.S.I., proceeded to Europe in March last on an eight months' visit to arrange for the education of his sons. Rája Bhowáni Sen, Chief of the Mandi State, continued to make progress in the duties of government under the guidance of Mr. T. Millar, C.S.

Plague in Native States.

4. Plague has raged with a virulence even greater than that of last year in the States of Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Máler Kotla, Farídkot and Dujána, in which last State the pestilence was so severe during the spring of 1905 that it is estimated that two-thirds of the population evacuated the town of Dujána in order to escape from its ravages.

Agricultural conditions in Native States.

5. The agricultural conditions in the Native States were generally good.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Health of the people.

6. Except for the increasing virulence of plague, the year has been one of average prosperity. Owing to the epidemic there was the same scarcity of labour as was experienced last year in several districts, the Shahpur District and the Jhelum Colony again suffering most severely. Otherwise the year was distinctly favourable as regards the health of the people; and the agricultural conditions prevailing were good.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

7. Part II of this report reviews the history of the Revenue Administration of the Province up to the end of September 1904, and relates to a period antecedent to that dealt with in the account given of the weather and crops in Chapter IV. The weather conditions which prevailed during the period on which the revenue of the year depended are described on page 25 of the

Administration Report for the year 1903-04. The seasons were generally favourable; and the result was an all-round good kharíf harvest, while the spring harvest was also much above the average, the failed area amounting to little more than half as much as in the previous year. The scarcity of labour already referred to caused a loss of crops due to delay in harvesting in the Shahpur District; while Delhi, Gurgaon, and parts of Rohtak and Ferozepore suffered from want of rain. A most satisfactory feature of the year is the fact that whereas last year only 34 per cent. of the land revenue of Hissar could be collected, no less than 95 per cent. of the demand was collected this year; while, as regards collections on account of previous years (which have more than doubled), more than 2 lakhs have been recovered in the Hissar District. It was only necessary to suspend some $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and these suspensions were mainly necessitated by the effects of the plague. Favourable agricultural conditions facilitated the collection of the demand and the recovery of arrears; and the net result shows a further considerable expansion of the revenue of the Province, the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies being mainly responsible for the increase under the heading of fluctuating land revenue. The large increase in miscellaneous land revenue noticed last year was chiefly of a temporary nature due to the proceeds of the auction of land and shop sites in the colonies; and the absence of these factors during the present year accounts for the decrease in miscellaneous land revenue collections.

The Land Alienation Act.

8. There can now be little doubt that Act XIII of 1900 is gradually becoming better understood; and it is satisfactory to learn that this better understanding does not appear to be co-existent with any serious attempts to evade the Act's provisions. An item of importance in connection with this Act is the Chief Court's ruling that land as defined in the Act includes occupancy rights in land. It is yet too early to prophesy that the success of the Co-operative Credit Societies will ultimately cause the money-lender to invest his wealth in commercial undertakings; but it may safely be asserted that the price of land is rising towards the level of the prices which prevailed before the passing of the Land Alienation Act.

Surveys.

9. During the year under report the Province was visited by a Survey Committee; and difficulties in connection with the riverain surveys also formed a subject for discussion at Simla. Survey of India Party No. 18 (Punjab), though somewhat hampered by an insufficiency of staff, got through a large amount of useful work in the Multán, Amritsar, Ferozepore and Muzaffargarh Districts, and the Native State of Baháwalpur, in which State good progress was also made in the work of demarcating the boundary between the State and the adjoining district of Montgomery. The final approval of Government has been conveyed to the settlement of a fixed boundary between the Jammu State and the Gujrát District; fixed boundaries are being laid down on parts of the Chenab and Ravi Rivers; and the work of mapping all the estate boundaries in Simla has been brought to a conclusion.

Settlements now in progress.

10 Satisfactory advances were made during the year in Settlement work in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Without counting Attock, where the work has now been finished, seven settlements were in progress, under the supervision of the Punjab Settlement Commissioner, *viz.*, at Jhang, Háfizabad, Ráwalpindi, Miánwáli, Gurgaon, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazára. Settlement operations in the Gurgaon, Karnál and Rohtak Districts

have since commenced; but the re-settlement of the old Dera Ismail Khan District and the settlement of Hazára has occupied a longer period of time than was originally anticipated.

Destruction of the Kangra records.

11. Most of the Kángra records were destroyed by a fire which completely burnt out the record-room at Dharmsála. Everything possible is being done to repair this loss by making duplicates of the Patwárís' maps and records.

Chenab Canal Colony.

12. A separate district has now been formed at Lyallpur consisting of the Colony Tahsíls of Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh and Samundri; and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the colony is in a flourishing condition. While the allotted area has increased, there has been a very great increase in the area sown with crops. A matter of paramount importance to the well-being of a new colony is that of communications, and the sanction accorded to the construction of a railway line from Sháhdara to Sángla deserves notice. An interesting feature in the history of the colony is the Agricultural Show held for the first time during the year under review. The Experimental Farm at Lyallpur has been increased in area, and experiments are to be made in growing selected varieties of wheat for seed distribution. The application of mule-breeding conditions to grants of land held by lambardárs is meeting with success, and the new district is one of the five selected in which to push the improvement of the cotton staple.

Jhelum Colony.

13. In the case of the Jhelum Colony a similar record of progress must be made, where some twenty-nine thousand acres still await allotment. The peasant-colonists who are to receive land on horse-breeding terms have all been selected; and the Remount Department are satisfied with the class selected as horse-breeders. Eight out of ten regimental horse runs have been given out; and paddocks and quarters are being constructed. A Colony Seed Farm has been inaugurated at Sargodha, and the experiments to be carried out there will be watched with interest.

LEGISLATION.

Act I, Punjab, 1904.
Act II, Punjab, 1905.
Act III, Punjab, 1905.

14. Of the five Acts passed during the year three require special mention, namely, the Punjab Loans Limitation Act (by which the period of limitation for the recovery of loans has been extended from three to six years); the Act to amend the law relating to Pre-emption (designed to regulate the existing law in respect of both towns and villages, and to bring the law in villages into conformity with the Alienation of Land Act); and the Punjab Minor Canals Act (which was framed to meet the case of the smaller canals to which the Northern India Canal Act was found to be inapplicable).

POLICE.

Police Commission and Police Administration.

15. The Government of India have passed orders on the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission; and the changes which will now be made involve extensive measures of reform in every department of the Police administration. There will be a considerable increase made to the existing staff, together with an increase of pay to all ranks; and, while measures are to be taken to insure the more methodical working of the department as a

whole in the prevention, detection and investigation of crime, the necessity for co-operation in these matters on the part of village communities will not be lost sight of. Radical changes of this description cannot be introduced without considerable alterations to the existing system, and a new Police Bill has consequently been prepared. This year's report on the administration affords evidence that, though serious crime was on the whole less than in the previous year, with the exception of murder cases, a much greater decrease might reasonably have been looked for in a year when, though plague was more than ever virulent, the agricultural conditions were more than usually favourable. It is encouraging to note that the value of deterrent measures is becoming better recognized year after year. Eight new punitive posts have been established, and the awarding of suitable sentences to habitual offenders continues to occupy more and more the attention of the Courts. The Training School and Criminal Identification Bureau are able to show satisfactory results; and the Police of the Native States, as well as cordially co-operating with our own Police, are also beginning to appreciate the benefit which results from a training at our school.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Deterrent sentences.

16. Reference has been made in the foregoing paragraph to the fact that the undue leniency with which Magistrates were wont to treat habitual offenders is now giving place to more drastic and suitable procedure; and, though this year's report on Criminal Justice contains the seemingly inevitable complaint regarding the manner in which the time of the Courts is wasted by litigious persons, still it is encouraging to learn that the Courts are making a freer use of the sections of the Code which enable them to dismiss frivolous complaints *in limine* and to fine the persons by whom such complaints are brought. A large increase in the number of sentences enhanced by the Chief Court proves that any undue leniency on the part of the lower Courts is being checked.

PRISONS.

Punishment of crime.

17. Favourable agricultural conditions may usually be trusted to produce a corresponding decrease in crime, and there is a satisfactory decline this year in the number of admissions to jails. The discipline and efficiency of the jail establishment was satisfactory: corporal punishments have decreased, though special attention is now paid to the exaction of full labour from convicts. That the sanitary condition of the Punjab jails is exceptionally good is evidenced by the abnormally low death-rate of 19·88 per thousand, only one death occurring from plague. The segregation of habitual offenders from those less hardened to a life of crime forms one of the most important measures of jail reform; and the year holds a creditable record for the provision of additional cubicular accommodation. The increasing attention paid by the judiciary to the importance of meting out adequate punishment to habitual offenders has already been referred to, and striking proof of this is afforded by the increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation. It cannot yet be said, however, that sufficient use is made by the Courts of the newly opened Reformatory School at Delhi when dealing with juvenile offenders. The problem of the mark system still awaits a satisfactory solution.

Civil Justice.

The Chief Court.

18. The appointment of four extra temporary Judges and the conversion of the fifth Judgeship into a permanent appointment should do much to relieve the pressure of arrears which had for some time past accumulated. The untimely death of the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Anderson, who had been a Judge of the Chief Court since 1898, forms a matter for regret in which the whole Province will share.

Civil case work generally.

19. There has been a further decrease in the number of suits instituted, and a satisfactory improvement in the number of suits disposed of, though the average duration of contested cases has slightly risen. Plague and the new rules regarding limitation appear to be the chief factors responsible for the decline in institutions; while to the former cause is ascribed the increase in the duration of cases and the rise in offences relating to matrimony. In the Courts of Divisional Judges the pending file has risen, and in District Courts it has been substantially reduced, while the average outturn of work by almost every class of Court exhibits a decided improvement. Though further enquiries tend to confirm the theory that a considerable number of decrees are satisfied privately out of Court, the percentage of realizations in execution of decrees still exhibits the disappointing figure of only 24 per cent.—the same percentage as in the previous year.

Registration.

Effect of Land Alienation Act.

20. The Registration Report this year is a triennial one. For some time to come the effect produced by the Land Alienation Act must form the most important question for consideration in this connection; and it is found that a much more rapid recovery than was anticipated is taking place both as regards the business and as regards the gross receipts of the department.

Local Self-Government.

Local Boards and Municipalities.

21. The general working of the District Boards has been satisfactory. The use of the Local Boards as consultative bodies has been recognized; and it is satisfactory to note the success of some of the Sanitary Sub-Committees. The apathetic attitude, however, of both candidates and voters towards the elections continues to be maintained, and there is no doubt that nomination is preferred to election. During the year Government framed important rules for the local audit of Local Fund Accounts. The working of the Municipal Committees was generally good; and Sub-Committees were found to be useful. Local self-government will no doubt benefit from the light thrown upon its working by the newly instituted Local Fund audit; but probably the thing most to be desired at the present time is a greater display of interest on the part of members in schemes of sanitation and in similar measures for the public welfare, and a greater absence of party feeling.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

Harvests of the year.

22. Climatic conditions during the early months of 1904 tended to restrict cultivation for the staple autumn crops, and the monsoon must be considered to have been uneven and unfavourable for the Province as a whole, the Central, West and South-West Punjab suffering most severely. The dis-

tricts of the South-Eastern Punjab, however, did well after a succession of bad harvests. The winter rains were ideal; and, taking the province as a whole, the result was an 18-anna spring crop in spite of abnormally severe frosts. Reference has already been made to the effect of plague on labour; but, though the pestilence continued to affect agricultural operations throughout the Province, its effects were not so severely felt this year in the new Jhelum Colony. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the year is the steady expansion in the area under cotton. The area irrigated from wells has very largely increased.

Agricultural stock.

23. The Civil Veterinary Department was separated last year from the Army Remount Department, and consequently the attention of the former department this year has been occupied in the main with operations among bovines. Additions have been made to the staff; good progress has been made in inoculation work; and a scheme for bull-breeding at Sargodha is under consideration. The earthquake of April 4th, 1905, caused very heavy losses in cattle and in agricultural homesteads in the Kángra District.

Agricultural improvement.

24. Extensive experiments with wheat and cotton have been carried out on the Lyallpur and Sargodha Experimental Farms, and the results have been generally satisfactory; while success has also attended the agricultural shows held at Ferozepore and Lyallpur.

Horticulture.

25. Young fruit-trees have been widely distributed during the year throughout the Province. It seems, however, that the success of such experiments must depend entirely on the localities in which they are planted.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

26. Encouraging reports are received of the working of the five young societies now in existence in the Miánwáli District. One district in each of the five Divisions has been selected for the trial of experiments in this direction; but Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab are still in their infancy, and it yet remains to be seen whether the people will attain to a speedy comprehension of the benefits derivable from such associations.

FORESTS.

Forest management.

27. During the year the area of both Reserved and Protected Forests underwent decreases, some 70,000 acres of the former having been disforested in Shahpur Division for colonization and canal purposes; while over 3,000 acres were added to Unclassed Forests. There are now 9,204 square miles of forests under the Forest Department. The Sháhdara Plantation in Lahore has benefited by an addition of 3acres; and in Montgomery 15 square miles of Unclassed Forests have been declared Reserved Forests. Good progress has been made with forest settlements, demarcation of boundaries, surveys and working-plans. The number of forest offences during the year were nearly one thousand in excess of the average of the three preceding years. Adequate punishments were awarded by the Courts; and the tendency to compound is growing. There has been a great decrease in the number of forest fires. Compared with last year's figures there has been a decrease of 500,000 cubic feet in the amount of timber removed from the forests, and an increase of more than 1,000,000 cubic feet in the amount of fuel. The decrease was principally attributable to Chamba. There was a general rise in prices of timber, and a net surplus revenue of nearly 9½ lakhs as against 7 lakhs in the preceding year.

TRADE.

Total imports and exports.

28. The total value of the trade of the Province during the year was £24,119,000 sterling; and the exports exceeded the imports by £754,000 sterling. The growing expansion of trade is shown by the increase in total value over last year's figures of $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. The import and export figures are the natural consequence of a good harvest and bumper crops, the *rabi* harvest of 1904 having been a record one for wheat. The importance of the port of Karáchi to the Punjab continues to increase year by year; and the surplus harvests sent down the Indus to that port have had a most noticeable effect on the export figures. The growing popularity of European cotton piece-goods is the feature most worthy of remark so far as the import trade is concerned.

Trans-Frontier Trade.

29. The year exhibits an increase in trade, both as regards imports and exports, with Afghánistán; a decrease in trade with Chinese Tibet; and decreases in weight, but increases in value, as regards Ladákh and Kashmir. There can be no doubt that the Tibet Mission and an exceptionally severe winter produced considerable effects on trans-frontier trade; while a powerful factor as regarded Ladákh trade was the increased duty on *charas*, which was imposed from the 1st April 1904. Encouraging signs are the increases under European piece-goods and Indian tea.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Increased expenditure on Public Works.

30. Favourable agricultural conditions combined with the absence of the commoner forms of disease which result from ill-nourishment make possible the greater development of the Province in matters of improvement, and conduce to an increased expenditure of money on matters of popular utility and public benefit. During the year $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, apart from repairs, were expended on Provincial Civil Works, as against 23 lakhs last year and as little as 7 lakhs in 1900-01. All departments, protective, administrative and educative, shared in this outlay; and special attention was paid to roads and communications in the new colonies and to the improvement and sanitation of Simla. No famine relief works were required. The Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar was completed and opened; and good progress was made in the new civil stations of Sargodha and Campbellpur.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigated area. Triple Canal Project.

31. The total area irrigated by all the Punjab Canals, Imperial, Provincial and Native States, though less by some 84,000 acres than the area irrigated last year, exhibits a substantial increase over the average of the preceding three years. All the perennial canals show increases of irrigated area; that of the Western Jumna being the second highest yet recorded; that of the Bári Doáb forming a new record; while the figures of the Lower Chenab Canal (2,005,039 acres) show a progress nothing short of remarkable. The year was not a very favourable one for the Inundation Canals owing to the failure of river-supply and the prevalence of plague. In January 1905 the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the Triple Canal Project Estimate was received and survey work in connection with this project formed the subject for expenditure during the year.

32. The capital outlay on the canals classed as Major Productive Works amounts to £7,252,556 sterling, on which interest at 12·29 per cent. was earned as the net result of the year's working after deducting expenditure from income. Last year the percentage figure was 12. The Sidhnai (25·88) and Lower Chenab (24·48) were the best paying canals during the present year; while all canals except the Sirhind, and Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum which are under construction, earned over 7 per cent. Minor Irrigation Works, owing to the causes already mentioned, had the low percentage of 0·01 as against 6·70 last year. Income from canals.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

33. There were increases in receipts from all sources except Salt, Stamps and Interest. The most important decrease is that of 4 lakhs under Salt; this falling off being mainly due to the reduction in the duty which took effect from the 22nd March 1905. Sales, however, were dull for some time before the Budget Statement was announced, as traders had anticipated the further reduction made in the duty. There were important increases of revenue under the following heads of income:—Land Revenue, 12 lakhs; Irrigation, 7½ lakhs; Income Tax, 3½ lakhs; and Local Rates, 2½ lakhs. The total income amounted to 691 lakhs of rupees as compared with 665 lakhs last year; and in order to account for the satisfactory state of the Provincial finances the same explanation must be advanced as was put forward last year, namely, the favourable character of agricultural conditions, the extension of canal irrigation, and the revision of settlements. The expenditure, excluding expenditure on the Military, Railways, Post Office, Telegraph and Municipal, and Capital expenditure on canals increased by only 3 lakhs and amounted to nearly 374 lakhs. There was an increase of 7 lakhs under Irrigation; of 2 lakhs under Land Revenue, due to Settlement operations; of 2 lakhs under Education; and of 1 lakh under General Administration. Decreases occurred under Public Works (3 lakhs), Forests and Salt. The balance at the credit of the Provincial Government at the close of last year stood at 32 lakhs, and this balance has now been increased to 80 lakhs owing to an initial assignment by the Government of India of 50 lakhs in connection with the new Provincial Settlement. Total revenue and expenditure of the Punjab.

34. Good harvests, which led to the recovery in full of current demands and to the payment of arrears, have benefited local finances, this year's closing balances exhibiting an increase of 2 lakhs over last year's figures; while the income has increased by nearly 2 lakhs, and the expenditure by less than a lakh. Many District Boards have been able to pay arrear contributions due to Government; and satisfactory items of expenditure may be considered to be those incurred on account of Education, Science and Civil Works in the newly-created district of Lyallpur. Municipal finances may also be said to be in a thriving condition. The total income has increased by over 2 lakhs, while there has been very little increase in expenditure; and the aggregated closing balances show an increase of a lakh and a half. The provincialization of certain schools caused a loss of income from fees and a reduction in Government grants; but on the other side of the account there is a larger income from cattle-pounds and from the sale of water. Improvements in Municipal lighting and on education formed items of expenditure which cannot be regretted; and the same Local Funds and Municipal Revenues.

remark must be made as regards miscellaneous expenditure in connection with the opening ceremonies of the Water-Works and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar, two valuable institutions which cannot fail to benefit the health and convenience of the public.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

35. As was mentioned in last year's report, the year 1903 stood out for its extreme unhealthiness. Had it not been for plague, the year 1904 might have been equally conspicuous for its healthiness. There were far fewer deaths from fevers, the rate (18·82 *per mille*) being about equal to that of the healthy years 1895 to 1899; while there was also a decline in deaths from the commoner forms of disease. The total mortality from cholera was 716 only. Notwithstanding these favourable conditions, however, the death-rate actually rose from 49·0 to 49·06 *per mille*, while the birth-rate fell from 42·9 to 41·5 *per mille*. The birth-rate, while lower than that of the previous year, is practically the same at the mean average of the preceding five years, which included the bad years 1900 and 1901. Plague and the unusual autumnal sickness of 1903 are no doubt responsible for the present low birth-rate; but the result is that the percentage of births in the Punjab ranks lower than that of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bengal. The health of Municipal towns was greatly improved by the absence this year of mortality from fevers.

Plague.

36. The appalling ravages of plague are shown by the fact that two-fifths of the total death-rate of the year for the Province were due to the pestilence; the percentage of deaths from plague being 19·7 per *mille*, while the Municipal death-rate from this disease increased by 5·05. Epidemics occurred in 26 of the 29 districts of the Punjab; and there were outbreaks in 8 Native States. Kángra, Miánwáli and Muzaffargarh alone escaped; the districts of Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Gujrát and Shahpur suffered severely; while in Gujránwála and Lahore Districts conditions were considerably improved. The attitude of the people towards inoculation remains apathetic, though statistics amply reveal the benefits resulting from the operation. Two encouraging facts appear in the midst of this dismal record of mortality, namely, that the four large towns of Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Multán held low percentages of deaths from plague, and that the plague returns for Municipal towns as a whole compare very favourably with those recorded in rural circles.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

37. The report this year is a triennial one, and the statistics shown therein are decidedly encouraging. The number of dispensaries is increasing, and the attendance of in-patients and out patients is steadily increasing also. Excellent work has been done at the Jullundur, Lahore and Simla hospitals, especially with respect to operations for cataract and for calculus. The increasing attendance of women and children at the general dispensaries is a good sign. The financial condition of hospitals and dispensaries is satisfactory, and good progress is being made in medical training. The Pasteur Institute at Kasauli treated 612 cases (European and Native) during the year, with only 5 failures.

38. The report this year deals with a triennial period. There was very little mortality from small-pox during the year, but the number of vaccinations increased largely over last year's figures. The increase in the number of re-vaccinations is the most noticeable feature of the triennial figures. **Vaccination.**

SANITATION.

39. There has been no decrease in the energy displayed in formulating and progressing with sanitary projects throughout the Province. Due attention has been paid to schemes for water-supply and sanitation in all the larger towns, and the Amritsar Water-Works were opened during the year. **Sanitation in towns.**

EDUCATION.

40. The total expenditure on education in British Punjab was Rs. 41,06,320, an increase of nearly 2 lakhs over the figures of last year. Of this total, no less than 14 lakhs were contributed by the Provincial Government, while 9½ lakhs were obtained from fees. Primary Schools again shared largely in the expenditure, to meet which Public Funds contributed over 5 lakhs of rupees. As a proof of the energy which is being shown in furthering the wishes of the Supreme Government in the matter of the spread of elementary education among the masses, it may be noted that the number of Primary Schools for boys has risen from 2,298 to 2,347, while 50,950 agriculturists are now reading in the Primary Schools. The quality of the teaching and the qualifications of the teachers are also improving. Another satisfactory feature in the year's progress is the increasing interest taken in favour of female education. Educated men are commencing to evince a strong desire to have their wives and daughters learn something more than the Vernacular Middle Course gives; the demand for schools is spreading; and, though the supply of teachers is still insufficient, it is hoped that the Normal School for Women will supply this want in the near future. A small decrease has occurred in the number of Secondary Schools, but the number of pupils has risen, except as regards the 53 Secondary Schools in Native States. The Training Institutions at Lahore, Delhi, Multán, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi have continued to do most useful work throughout the year; and the same may be said of the institutions where professional and technical learning is inculcated. There has been a decided increase in the number of legal and medical students, and 40 students from Burma were admitted to the Medical College. The Mayo School of Art and the Engineering Classes at the Punjab University continue to attract students; while the results of examinations have been satisfactory, and many passed students have now obtained posts carrying respectable salaries. The standard of education at the Punjab University maintains its high level, and at the twenty-fourth Convocation held on the 23rd December 1904 the number of graduates admitted to the various degrees was 178 as compared with 162 in the previous year. A considerable change has been made in the curriculum of the Aitchison Chiefs' College on the lines of the proposals of the Conference which took place at Ajmer, and each form has now the benefit of English teaching by Europeans. Early in the current year three Conferences on Commercial Education, Female Education, and Departmental work were held; and the matters discussed at them will form the subject of a report next year. **General progress.**

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Press prosecutions. Literature and the Press.

41. During the year the proprietor and the printer of an Amritsar newspaper were prosecuted, convicted and sentenced for publishing a seditious article in connection with the Universities Bill. The number of publications from the Vernacular Press continues to increase. Two works of great merit are a History of Muhammadan Civilization and a work on the Rise and Development of the British Empire in India. Other interesting works include a Life of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress and a Volume of Memoirs of the late Amír Abdur Rahmán of Kabul.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Damage by the earthquake.

42. Among the widespread disasters caused by the earthquake of the 4th April 1905 must be noted the severe damage done to the historical fort in Kángra, and to several ancient temples and monuments in the Kángra District, as well as in Mandi and the Chamba State.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.

(See pages 1—12 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 12—32 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See pages 32—35 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

4. Character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 35—43 of the report for the year 1901-02 and the Punjab Settlement Manual.)

5. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 44 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

6. Details of the last Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 45—53 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

7. Changes in the Administration.

New Districts.

1. The constitution of the Attock District, which necessitated a re-arrangement of the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Districts, and of the Ráwalpindi Division, took effect from the 1st April 1904, and the following brief notes will be of interest. The re-arrangement referred to resulted from the separation of the new Punjab from the Frontier; and the new Attock District, of which the ultimate head-quarters will be at Campbellpore, now consists of the four tahsíls of Attock, Fatahjang, Pindigheb and Talagang; the first three tahsíls having been from the 1st April 1904 excluded from the Ráwalpindi and the last from the Jhelum Districts. The result to the Ráwalpindi Division is that it now comprises the five districts of Gujrát, Shahpur, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi (under their altered conditions), and Attock. A new district has also been formed in the Chenab Colony area; the notification regarding it operating with effect from the 1st December 1904. The district of Lyallpur is divided into the three sub-districts of Lyallpur, Samundri and Toba Tek Singh; and their exclusion from the Jhang District causes that district for the future to comprise the sub-districts of Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot, and necessitates the reconstitution of the Multán Division, which is now made up of the districts of Miánwáli, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multán, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan. The three colony tahsíls of the new Lyallpur District are, in the opinion of the Financial Commissioner, prospering under the new *régime*.

Area, population and revenue of Punjab.

2. The area, population and land-revenue collection of the Punjab as now constituted are as follows:—

Area, square miles.	*Population.*	*Land revenue collection.*
		Rs.
96,704	20,306,252	2,63,92,574.

8. Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Political supervision.

3. The arrangements for the purposes of supervision of the Native States in the Punjab remain as they were at the time of the last report, Baháwalpur being included with the Phulkián States in the charge of a Political Agent. The States, with the exception of Chamba which is in the political charge of the Commissioner of Lahore, are arranged in four groups as follows :—I, the Phulkián States, comprising the States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha, for which a separate Political Agent was appointed on the 16th January 1901, and in whose charge Baháwalpur is now included; II, the States of Kapúrthala, Mandi, Máler Kotla, Farídkot and Suket in the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur; III, the States of Sirmúr, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána in the political charge of the Commissioner of Delhi; and IV, the States of Biláspur, Bashahr, Nálagarh, Keonthal and numerous other small States in the Simla Hills, which are in the charge of the Superintendent of Hill States, Simla. Generally speaking, the administration in all the States has proceeded smoothly during the year under report. Plague has been prevalent throughout many of the States; but the Chiefs themselves have enjoyed good health. Full information will be found in the report for 1901-02 as to the area, population, gross revenue and estimated Military forces, including Police, of each State, and the following brief notices are inserted concerning special events of importance in the history of particular States during the year.

PATIALA.

Area, 5,412 square miles; population, 1,596,692; gross revenue, Rs. 71,46,900; Army and Police, 5,533; race of Chief, Sidhu Ját; age of Chief, 13.

General progress.

4. The constitution of the Council of Regency has remained unchanged, and there is reason to hope that the relations between the members have been marked by increased mutual confidence. The balance in reserve in the Treasury has increased during the past year from 20 to 24½ lakhs; and several important projects have been executed by the Department of Public Works in the matter of roads, bridges, State offices, drainage and dispensaries; while a Municipal Committee was created in Patiála on October 1st, 1904. It is anticipated that Settlement operations will be finally concluded in October 1908.

Personal.

5. His Highness the Mahárája suffered no inconvenience from the treatment he underwent at the end of the previous year at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, and joined the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904. During the absence on three months' leave of Mr. A. C. Sells, His Highness' European Guardian and Tutor, his duties were carried on by Major C. H. James, I.M.S., Medical Adviser to the State.

NABHA.

Area, 928 square miles; population, 297,949; gross revenue, Rs. 14,71,304; Army and Police, 1,531; race of Chief, Sidhu Ját; age of Chief, 61.

Illness of Tikka Sahib.

6. During May and June of the year under report the Tikka Sáhib was seriously ill with enteric fever in Simla; but has happily recovered. Arrangements for the marriage of His Highness the Rája's only unmarried daughter with the Mahárá Rána of Dholpur were completed with a view to its taking place shortly after the end of the year under report.

BAHAWALPUR.

Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 720,877; gross revenue, Rs. 26,00,000; Army and Police, 1,451; race of Chief, Dáúdputra; age of Chief, 21.

Birth of heir.

7. The event of most interest to this State during the year was the birth of a son and heir to the Nawáb on the 29th September 1904. The Council which advises the Nawáb has lately been reconstituted. Operations for fixing a

permanent boundary of jurisdiction between the State and the British Districts of Montgomery and Multán have been in progress, but no report has yet been submitted to Government on the former. The agricultural year was an average one, and the State has a reserve balance of 26 lakhs.

KAPURTHALA.

Area, 630 squares miles; population, 314,351; gross revenue, Rs. 20,00,000; Army and Police, 1,531; race of Chief, Ahlúwália Sikh; age of Chief, 32.

8. His Highness the Rája was permitted to proceed to Europe in March for eight months in order to arrange for the education of his sons. **Visit to Europe.**

MANDI.

Area, 1,200 square miles; population, 174,045; gross revenue, Rs. 4,30,000; Army and Police, 691; race of Chief, Rájpút; age of Chief, 22; tribute Rs. 1,00,000.

9. Excluding the first instalment of the installation "nazarana," in order to pay which Government paper was sold, the income during 1904-05 exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 47,094, thus reversing the conditions of 1903-04, when the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 75,000. **Progress.**

MALER KOTLA.

Area, 167 square miles; population, 77,506; gross revenue, Rs. 5,47,127; Army and Police, 382; race of Chief, Sherwáni Afghán; age of Chief, 47.

10. Since the 1st February 1905, the Wali-ahd, Sáhibzáda Ahmad Ali Khán, has been permitted to exercise, subject only to the control of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, the powers formerly entrusted to the Superintendent; and has been granted the title of Regent. A son and heir was born to him in May 1904. During the year under report the income of the State exceeded the expenditure by over Rs. 56,000. **Enhanced powers and birth of heir.**

CHAMBA.

Area, 3,216 square miles; population, 127,834; gross revenue, Rs. 4,92,187; Army and Police, 419; age of Chief, 36; tribute, Rs. 5,000.

11. Rája Bhure Singh was formally installed on the *gaddi* by His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz on the 12th May 1904. **Installation of Raja.**

KALSIA.

Area, 168 square miles; population, 67,181; gross revenue, Rs. 2,03,260; Army and Police, 172; race of Chief, Ját; age of Chief, 22.

12. The Sardár is carrying on the administration with the aid of two Councillors under the direct control of the Commissioner, and is reported to have gained in strength and character during the past year. **Council of Kalsia.**

BILASPUR.

Area, 448 square miles; population, 90,873; gross revenue, Rs. 1,57,000; Army and Police, 198; race of Chief, Hindu Rájpút; age of Chief, 31; tribute, Rs. 8,000.

13. The Rája has continued to reside at Benáres, and the affairs of the State have been satisfactorily administered by Mián Amar Singh. **Administrative.**

LOHARU.

Area, 222 square miles; population, 15,229; gross revenue, Rs. 66,000; Army and Police, 98; race of Chief, Mughal, Muhammadan; age of Chief, 45.

14. The Nawáb's connection with the Máler Kotla State ceased in February, and he has taken up his residence at Loháru. **Personal.**

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Public Darbar.

15. During the year under report, the peace of the border has not been disturbed by big feuds or serious offences. The behaviour of the tribes has been good; and the new Chief of the Mazári tribe, Sardár Bahrám Khán, who has been granted the title of Nawáb, continues to follow the excellent example set by his venerable father, who died last year. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Fort Munro, and held a Public Darbár at Dera Gházi Khan, at which all the Biloch Chiefs were present.

9. Condition of the People.

Average prosperity.

16. Like last year, the year under report has been one of average prosperity, except for the increasing virulence of plague. The subject has been treated in detail in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications:—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904.

General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India for the year ending 30th September 1904.

Annual Report on the Settlement Operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1904.

Report of the Operations of the Department of the Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1904.

Annual Report of the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, for the year ending 30th September 1904.

Annual Reports for the Chenab, Jhelum and Chunián Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1904.

Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1904.]

10. Realization of the Land Revenue.

Fixed Land Revenue.

17. The land revenue demand is distributed under three heads—fixed, fluctuating and miscellaneous. During the year under report, nearly 202½ lakhs out of a total demand of 207 lakhs were collected on account of fixed land revenue—or a percentage of 97·7 as against 93·8 in the previous year. The lowest percentage recorded for any district is 84·6 in Shahpur, and it is accounted for by the uncertainty which prevailed as to the rabi suspensions which would be granted in the Jhelum Colony, which was ravaged with plague. Ninety-five per cent. of the demand was collected in Hissar, as against 34 per cent. last year; and as regards collections on account of previous years (which have more than doubled during the year under report), the most remarkable feature is the recovery of more than 2 lakhs in the Hissar District. Owing to the very favourable agricultural conditions which prevailed, collections were generally made with fair promptitude and but little difficulty. The difference of Rs. 60,304 in the fixed land revenue demand of the present year as compared with last year is due to a total increase of Rs. 1,40,128 and a total decrease of Rs. 79,824; the only large item on the increase side being due to reassessment in the Sirsa Tahsíl of the Hissar District. The decreases in Shahpur and Miánwáli are due to the introduction in certain places of the system of a fluctuating assessment. The balances of fixed land revenue for preceding years now amount to nearly 18 lakhs as against 16½ lakhs last year; the amount under suspension showing an increase of 2 lakhs, due to large suspensions granted in 1902-03. The irrecoverable balance has increased by nearly 1½ lakh; this large increase being caused by remissions on account of wells which have gone out of use in two tahsíls of the Miánwáli District.

Suspensions and Remissions of Fixed Land Revenue.

18. It was only necessary to suspend some 3¾ lakhs this year; and these suspensions were mainly due to the failure of the winter rains and to plague. Under the orders which have been received for the remission of assigned revenue and service commutation money, which would have been remitted as famine arrears had they been *khálsa* revenue, nearly 2 lakhs have been remitted; and Government has sanctioned the proposal to compensate impecunious Jagírdárs for their consequent loss of income. A draft Bill, embodying certain modifications in Section 30 of the Tenancy Act (XVI of 1887), was forwarded to the Government of India with a view to obtaining sanction to its

introduction in the Punjab Legislative Council; and a proposal to further amend the Act by giving the Local Government power to suspend certain of its provisions in insecure tracts in times of distress is now under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

Fluctuating Land Revenue.

19. As was remarked in last year's report, one of the most prominen features of the Land Revenue Administration of the Province during the las few years has been the marked trend in favour of a fluctuating as opposed to a fixed form of assessment for irrigated or sailáb lands; and whether the fluctuat ing assessment will be popular or not must probably depend on whether th people (correctly or incorrectly) believe it to be pecuniarily advantageous o otherwise. On the whole it may be said that the system is becoming bette appreciated throughout many districts of the Province in which the people recog nize that with greatly varying harvests it is the only possible system. Th system prevails in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies; and experience show that it discourages neither cultivation nor improvements, and that wherever i has been in force for any length of time, the people are generally in favour o it. The total fluctuating land revenue permanently excluded from the rent rol is now 36½ lakhs as against 28 lakhs last year; the largest increase occurring i Multán, where there were prolonged river floods and exceptionally good winte rains. The collections under the head of fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigat ed lands show a large increase of nearly 4 lakhs; the Chenab and Jhelun Colonies being chiefly responsible.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

20. The total collections under the heading "Miscellaneous Land Reve nue" decreased by 3½ lakhs; the decrease being largely owing to the fact that ther were no auction sales of land in the Jhelum Colony; by which sales during th last year as much as 4½ lakhs were realised. Balances on account of the yea under report show a decided decrease, mainly due to the colonies. In Shahpu there are large arrears of *nazrána* from the grantees, and negotiations ar to be opened with them for the voluntary transfer of the Sarfaráz Canal i liquidation of their debt. It has not been considered expedient to change th system pending legislation for the colonies, but it is probable that yearly assess ments will ultimately take the place of the existing half-yearly assessments o ground rents on village sites.

Collection of Land Revenue.

21. It is satisfactory to note the very great decrease in the numbe of coercive processes for the collection of revenue. Cases of imprisonment, sal of immoveable property and direct management only total 29 altogether. Mont gomery is the only district in which there has been an increase of both warrant and writs; and the fact that the number of the warrants is more than half tha of the writs is explainable by the fact that there was a considerable collectio of suspended arrears which the people looked on as likely to be remitted. Th excellence of the agricultural conditions no doubt facilitated collection, bu large arrears have also been recovered, and there is no doubt that as a genera rule there should be very little necessity to resort to coercive processes, provid ed Zaildárs and lambardárs do their duty. Only in Multán and Amritsar do th numbers of warrants exceed those of the writs; and the reason has not yet bee explained. The popularity of the system of paying land revenue by money order is increasing.

II. Survey.

Survey of India Party No. 18 (Punjab).

22. The outturn of work by Survey of India Party No. 18 (Punjab has again been very satisfactory, though want of an adequate staff ha somewhat delayed operations. It is hoped that benefit will result from th investigations of the Survey Committee which has recently visited th Province; and meanwhile an extra assistant has been attached to the party and the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the ente tainment of a retired Survey Officer of the Provincial Service to supervis the fair drawing of the arrears of mapping. Good work was done in connectio with the supplementary topographical survey in the Multán, Amritsar an

Ferozepore Districts, and in Baháwalpur State, the area freshly surveyed being 3,090 square miles. Preliminary traverse work in the Multán and Muzaffargarh Districts covered an area of 3,441 square miles.

Simla Boundary Survey.

23. The protracted work of mapping all the estate boundaries in Simla on the scale of 50 feet to 1 inch was at last completed by the survey of the new railway line and its boundaries; and the revision of the 17 sheets in which it falls, and the whole of the 112 fair sheets, with index sheets, etc., were completed and sent to press during the year. Other work in connection with the proposed extension of Simla was carried out.

Riverain Surveys and Boundary Demarcation.

24. The various practical difficulties which have arisen in carrying out the work of riverain surveys were fully discussed in Simla. Various riverain traverses were carried out over extensive reaches of the rivers Indus, Panjnad, Sutlej, Beás and Jhelum; and riverain plane-tabling over an area of 1,705 square miles on the first three of these rivers. The demarcation of the boundary between the Montgomery District and the Baháwalpur State is nearing completion; and the final approval of Government has been conveyed to the settlement of a fixed boundary between the Jammu State and the Gujrát District. No reply has yet been received to the reference made to the Government of the United Provinces on the proposal to lay a fixed boundary along the river Jumna between the Punjab and United Provinces. In addition to the operations referred to above, fixed boundaries were being laid down during the year on parts of the Chenáb and Rávi rivers.

12. Settlements.

Progress of operations in the Punjab.

25. Good progress has been made generally during the year; and it is expected that March 1906 and March 1907 respectively will see the termination of the Jhang and Ráwalpindi Settlements. Measures are to be taken to supply the deficiency of trained staff in connection with the Gurgaon Settlement. The *killábandi* system (the essence of which is the demarcation of small squares which serve as units for assessment purposes and thus enable every peasant to be clear as to his own liability under a fluctuating demand) has been carried out over the whole canal commanded area in Shahpur District, and is expected to be shortly completed over the portion of the colony included in Tahsíls Chiniot and Jhang. It is considered that the *killábandi* system will be of use where any assessment—the canal occupiers' rate included—fluctuates with the area irrigated or cultivated, since it forms a permanent survey. The system is inapplicable where physical conditions do not admit of the squares being laid, and is not suited to tracts under fixed assessment where property is much sub-divided and the value of land is high. One of its advantages is that no amendments of the map will be required at quadrennial attestations. The Miánwáli Settlement operations are considered to be progressing favourably, and the Ambála and Rohtak Settlements are to commence shortly.

Dera Ismail Khan re-settlement.

26. It has been realized that the re-settlement of the enormous area included in the old Dera Ismail Khan District is likely to take longer than the four years originally anticipated; and a similar first estimate for the duration of the Hazára Settlement appears also to have been over-sanguine. In the former case great improvements have been effected in the hill-stream irrigation, by which 200,000 acres of waste land have become culturable. Both these settlements, although in the North-West Frontier Province, continued to be controlled during the year under report by the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab.

13. Land Records.

Patwari and Kanungo Agency and Land Record establishments.

27. A full account of the Patwári and Kánúngo Agency was given at pages 71—75 of the report for the year 1901-02. The marked increase which has occurred since 1900 in the proportion of the total number of Patwáris who have satisfied an educational test such as the Middle School or Entrance Examination is highly satisfactory. It is considered clear that a sufficient number of candidates who have fulfilled such a test are forthcoming to fill all

vacancies, and that the number of accepted candidates may well be reduced so as to include only those so qualified. In regard to the reservation of posts of *siah navís* and *wásil báqi navís* for Patwárís, the decision has been accepted that a strict interpretation of paragraph 7 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 29 should sufficiently provide for fair chances of selection being offered to this class of candidate. The income of the Patwár Fund amounted to well over a lakh above the expenditure, receipts being higher than in previous years on account of realisations of suspended revenue and the inclusion of the Chenáb and Jhelum Colonies. The contribution, however, for the Field Kánúngo establishment has not yet been debited. The fund has been included in the peripatetic system of audit which has just been started for the local funds of the Province. The list of promotions of Kánúngos is satisfactory.

Destruction of Kangra records by fire.

28. A disastrous fire in Kángra resulted in the destruction of the record-room at Dharmsála with most of the Kángra records. Duplicates of the Patwárís' copies of the maps and records are being made. Mutations of title have very greatly increased even over the high figures of last year; and plague is given as the main reason. Special attention has been directed to the working of the Alienation of Land Act, as also to the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 2 of 1903 regarding the treatment of the rights of absentees in mutation proceedings. The register of di-alluvion villages maintained by District and Office Kánúngos has been abolished, as it served no useful purpose.

14. Waste Lands and Government Estates.

Government Canal Colonies.

29. Special interest must for some time to come attach to the development and progress of the Chenáb, Jhelum and Chunián Colonies, which form the subject of a separate annual report, and the two first of which colonies are specially administered by specially selected officers under the supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. All three colonies are subject to the provisions of the Government Tenants Act (Punjab), III of 1893. The revised draft Bill (referred to in last year's report) which aims at remedying the important practical defects of the existing Act is still under discussion.

Chenab Colony.

30. The progress of colonization in the Chenáb Colony has been well maintained throughout the year. The success met with in applying mule-breeding conditions to grants of land held by lambardárs is satisfactory, as also is the fact that the new *kharába* rules are working equitably. Good progress has also been made with the preparation of records-of-rights. A reference has been made to the Government of India regarding the formation of irrigated plantations in the new colonies on the model of that existing at Chánga Mánga. The question of communications, both by rail and road, is recognized as being one of the utmost importance, and it is hoped that more rapid progress will be made with the metalling of the main roads. The year under report has witnessed a change of Colonization Officers. The allotted area has increased by more than 35,000 acres; and the area sown by no less than 266,294 acres. The sown area has now probably reached high water mark for some time to come. The construction of a railway line from Shahdára to Sángla has received sanction. As a means of disseminating useful ideas among the people, it is intended to hold an annual Agricultural Show; and the first was held during the year under report,—one of the most striking features of the Show being the success attained by the *Janglís* (or aborigines) with their exhibits. A separate district has now been formed at Lyallpur consisting of the three colony tahsíls of Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh and Samundri, with a sub-tahsíl in the last-named at Jaranwála, this new district being one of the five selected by the Director of Land Records in which to push the improvement of the cotton staple.

Jhelum Colony.

31. In the Jhelum Colony the peasant-colonists who are to receive land on horse-breeding terms have all been selected, but it has not yet been possible to give grants to all of them or to carry out the exchanges involved by the extension of holdings from one and-a-half to two squares; but it is reassuring to learn that the officers of the Remount Department are satisfied with the class of colonists selected as horse-breeders. As in the case of the Chenáb

Colony, a proposal to establish an irrigated forest reserve is at present before Government; while the seed farm near Sargodha will benefit the colonists by enabling them to secure selected seed. The advantages accruing from the *killábandi* system have already been referred to. Besides his recently-acquired merits as an exhibitor at Agricultural Shows, the *Jangli* possesses the great recommendation of permanently residing on his grant, and thus compares very favourably with the Civil Reward Grantee, whose main idea appears to the Colonization Officer to be to obtain land near some Railway Station with a convenient train service away from his holding to the city of his birth. Of ten Regimental Horse Runs, eight have been given out, and all these are under cultivation; while most of the regiments have begun to build paddocks and quarters on their grants. The Colonization Officer happily recovered from his attack of plague; but by the death of the Assistant Colonization Officer from the same cause the colony lost a capable and experienced official. The total area allotted during the year under report was 147,894 acres, leaving an unallotted balance of 29,477 acres.

32. The development of the Chunián Colony under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has continued to be satisfactory; and the more important part of the work is expected to be completed during the current year. The area allotted permanently during the year amounted to 11,536 acres, bringing the gross allotted area to 46,243 acres. Land hunger is reported to be very severe in the district. The estates colonized this year were 15 in number. **Chunian Colony.**

33. As regards other large areas of Government waste, it may be noted that a proposal to commence at once the square survey of a large area in the Montgomery District is under consideration. The total area of unclassed forests and waste lands under the control of Deputy Commissioners has this year decreased by more than 16,000 acres, the decrease being partly accounted for by the resumption of the Karnal Remount Depôt by the Military Department, and partly by allotment in the Jhelum Colony. It is satisfactory to note that improvements are considered to be resulting from the working of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chós) Act, 1900, though a difficulty has arisen with regard to the wording of Section 5 (*c*) of the Act. Orders were issued during the year for the drafting of an amended Bill, with a view to stopping the removal of grass for sale, while allowing its removal "for *bonâ fide* domestic purposes." The Bill has since been passed. The *tirni* system of the Montgomery District was somewhat dislocated by the exemption of grantee camels and of Sillahdári camels during their period of service at head-quarters from liability to pay *tirni*. New rules for the enumeration of both classes south of the Ravi and for the assessment of the latter class when not at head-quarters have been approved by Government, the principle adopted being that the assessment on *Sillahdári* camels should be collected and paid into the treasury by the Corps Commandants themselves. **Other Government waste.**

15. Wards Estates.

34. There are no special features this year calling for remark under this section. There are now 39 estates as against 44 reported last year. It is realised that there must always be an element of risk in handing over a large cash balance to a ward on his release; and the problem of how best to invest cash balances still awaits solution. The opportunities of investment in landed property are very limited, and the experiment of Co-operative Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks is still in too rudimentary a stage to be of much real assistance in solving the problem. At present the best arrangement appears to be the investment of the funds in Government paper. **Punjab Court of Wards Act, II of 1903.**

16. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

35. As regards the Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, it is satisfactory to find that the Act appears now to be generally well understood, and that its working appears to add but little to the volume of current district work. **Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900.**

One proof of the better understanding of the Act is the ingenious character of the attempted evasions of the provisions governing temporary alienations—which attempted evasions, however, are not very numerous. An item of importance in connection with this Act is the ruling of the Chief Court that land as defined in the Act includes occupancy rights in land. Pending any amendment to either Act, Section 53 of the Tenancy Act must in practice be treated as modified by this decision in any case in which the landlord is not a member of an agricultural tribe or an agriculturist. There appears to be no general tendency to evade the law by the subterfuge of a pretended charitable gift; and it is considered that the contraction of credit that has resulted from the working of the Act is neither extensive nor altogether regrettable, since it seems probable that if the establishment of co-operative banks ultimately succeeds so far as to supply the place of the *bania*, the latter will gradually learn that his money can be profitably invested in commercial undertakings. It is significant that the process of recovery in the price of land towards the figures that prevailed before 1900 has continued during the present year. So far as statistics show, it appears probable that while the Act has been effective in stopping sales, greater resort is now being had to mortgage; and another noteworthy fact is that the great bulk of alienations is inter-tribal

Descent of Jagirs Act, No. IV Punjab of 1900.

36. Another instance of the length of time which must elapse in this country before the good intentions of any piece of legislation are properly appreciated is afforded by the reception with which the Descent of Jágírs Act, No. IV Punjab of 1900, is meeting in certain portions of the Province. The object of this Act is to arrest the sub-division of jágír tenures, and to substitute legal order for vague and indeterminate custom. However, in spite of the fact that jágírdárs by coming under the Act derive the advantage that their assignments cannot be attached by order of a Court in satisfaction of a decree, it seems that the Ambála Sardárs still continue to maintain towards the Act their former attitude of suspicion; and that the spirit of opposition has spread to the Karnál District; while the Jullundur jágírdárs are also suspicious. It is hoped that the grant of adoption *sanads* to certain selected jágírdárs who have accepted the rule of primogeniture will show that the Act is meant to benefit this class, and that the present feeling of suspicion regarding the intentions of Government may pass away.

E/1904-05

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

[Detailed information and statistics on the subjects included in this chapter will be found in the following reports :—

Police.—Report on the Police Administration of the Punjab for the year 1904.

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1904.

Criminal Justice.—Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1904.

Prisons.—Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Punjab, 1904.

Civil Justice.—Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1904.

Registration.—Note on the Registration Returns of the Punjab for the year 1904.

Municipal Administration.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1904-05.

Local Boards Administration.—Report on the working of the Local Boards in the Punjab during the year 1904-05.

And in the following tables of the Volume of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, Ninth Issue, 1905 *viz.*, Police (Tables VII), Criminal Justice (Tables IV), Jails (Tables V), Civil Justice (Tables III), Registration (Tables IX) and Municipalities (Tables XVII).]

17. Legislating Authority.

(See pages 83 and 84 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

18. Course of Legislation.

37. During the year 1904-05 five meetings of the Punjab Legislative Council were held. Meetings of Punjab Council.

38. The following Bills were introduced in Council :— Pending Bills.

(1) Bill to amend certain sections of the Punjab District Boards Act of 1883 and the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891.

(2) Bill to amend the law relating to pre-emption in the Punjab.

39. The following Bills which were passed in Council during the year 1904-05, received the assent of the Governor-General on the dates noted against them :— Acts.

(1) Punjab Loans Limitation Bill (Punjab Act I of 1904).	Received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st June 1904.
(2) Bill to amend Sind Ságar Doáb Colonization Act, 1902 (Punjab Act II of 1904).	Ditto ditto.
(3) Bill to amend certain sections of the Punjab District Boards Act of 1883 and the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891 (Punjab Act I of 1905).	Received the assent of the Governor-General on 22nd December 1904.
(4) Bill to amend the law relating to pre-emption in the Punjab (Punjab Act II of 1905).	Received the assent of the Governor-General on 22nd April 1905.

(5) Punjab Minor Canals Bill (Punjab Act III of 1905). Received the assent of the Governor-General on 12th May 1905.

Members of Punjab Council.

40. The following changes took place amongst the Hon'ble Members during the period under report :—

(1) The seat of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Anderson, C.I.E., became vacant owing to the expiry of his term of office on the 28th October 1904 and he was re-appointed.

(2) The Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., was re-appointed on the 8th December 1904, *vice* the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, resigned.

(3) The Hon'ble Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, C.S.I., resigned his seat.

19. Police.

Indian Police Commission.

41. Since the issue of last year's police administration report orders have been passed by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission. These orders contemplate changes which will not only affect the pay and organization of the provincial police force, but will involve a material revision of the existing rules regulating its internal discipline and its methods of working. The pay of all ranks of the establishment will be increased. Large additions will be made to the numbers of Inspectors and station-house officers, and a regular provincial service of Deputy Superintendents will be instituted. Deputy Inspectors will for the future be mainly recruited by direct appointment. A special reserve will be constituted in each district ; the operations of the railway police will be confined to lines actually within the province ; and a provincial criminal investigation department will be established. The existing statistical forms and returns will be amended, and in many cases abolished. Municipal and Cantonment police will be more completely provincialized ; and attempts will be made to make a fuller use of the machinery of the village community in the repression and detection of crime. Greater discretion will be given to station-house officers with regard to optional investigation ; they will be directed to resort far more fully to the practice of giving bail in cognizable cases ; the 'beat' method of surveillance will be abolished, and the system of village crime registers more fully developed. These changes will involve very considerable alterations in the provincial Police Manual, and a new Police Bill, providing for the many alterations of system contemplated, has already been prepared. It will of course be a work of some time to give full effect to these changes, but Government has under consideration proposals for an immediate increase in the pay of constables (who will in the future be subject to no deduction for kit), for the strengthening of the reserve in each district, the promotion of a large number of Head Constables to the rank of Sub-Inspector, the increase in the number of Inspectors, and finally for the improvement in the pay and prospects of certain of the gazetted ranks. It is also proposed to take steps for the creation of a third range under a Deputy Inspector-General, and for the appointment of a fourth Deputy Inspector-General, as head of the criminal investigation department, for the subordinate establishment of which provision will also be made.

Condition of crime.

42. It is a matter for regret that the number of complaints made directly to Magistrates taken over a series of years show no tendency to a progressive decrease. Statistics still appear to show that most of the true cognizable crime is brought to notice through the Police, and that a very great number of the complaints to Magistrates are altogether baseless, and are brought from motives of enmity and litigiousness. It must be remembered, however, that in Magistrates' cases a very large number are compounded. During the year the complaints of

all kinds made to the Police amounted to 49,030. Crimes in which the public safety is most concerned are those of murder, rioting, dakaiti, wrongful restraint and theft; and the manner in which these cases are dealt with forms the best test of the efficiency of the Police as a detective agency. In respect of these cases this year's percentage of convictions to trials is 68 as against 69 of last year. The year now under review was marked by even more favourable agricultural conditions than its predecessor, but, on the other hand, plague raged with a virulence it had never previously exhibited. The report affords evidence that in some of the districts of the Northern Punjab a good deal of crime could be traced to the direct influence of plague, though it does not seem to have had the same effect in districts where the epidemic was of older standing. Thus, though serious crime was on the whole less than in the previous year, it did not show the decrease which might have been expected in a period marked by such favourable economic conditions. On the whole cases of riot, dakaiti, robbery, burglary and minor offences against property decreased, but there was a regrettable increase in the number of cases of murder and of grievous hurt. There was a satisfactory improvement in the detection and conviction of coiners, while convictions were obtained in murder cases in about the same proportion as last year. About 17 per cent. of these cases were attributed to poison, and it is hoped that Rules under the Poisons Act will be introduced before next year.

Preventive measures.

43. It may be hoped that the reorganization of the Police Force will tend to secure a considerable improvement in the detection, and therefore prevention, of crime; but so long as the attitude of the people towards questions of public justice remains unchanged, the machinery for the detection and punishment of crime must continue to work under enormous difficulties. It is in circumstances of this nature that deterrent measures assume an importance equal to those of which the chief aim is the detection of crime. Among deterrent measures a foremost place must be given to those which seek to enforce the communal responsibility for crime; and it may be noted that the Local Government has again taken into consideration the advisability of amending the existing law in order to provide regulations regarding village responsibility similar to those obtaining in the Frontier Province. Other deterrent measures are the establishment of punitive posts (of which eight new posts were established during the year, while twelve have been continued for further periods), and the awarding of suitable sentences to habitual offenders. It would appear that of the total number of persons convicted no less than 11 per cent. had been previously punished; and the attention bestowed by the Chief Court on this question is already bearing excellent results. The necessity of utilizing to the full the security and surveillance sections of the Code is apparent; and the increased attention which will now be paid to village crime note-books should render possible the more systematic working of these sections. It is very satisfactory to note the assistance given by the Police of Native States to the Police of British districts; while the increasing readiness of Native States to send their Police Officers for training to our school is also a matter for congratulation. The figures relating to the Training School and the Criminal Identification Bureau are encouraging, as is also the decrease in the number of dismissals and judicial punishments on members of the force.

RURAL POLICE.

Rural Police.

44. This subject was treated of on pages 88 and 89 of the report for the year 1901-02.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Criminal Tribes.

45. It is satisfactory to learn that registration is now complete in all districts except Jhang and Lyallpur, with the result that the total number of persons registered under the Act has increased from 17,436 to 19,254. The number of absentees, though somewhat less than last year, is still high, being slightly over 6 per cent. of the number of persons registered, and it is clear that a very considerable margin for untraced crime on the part of these tribes exists in the 1,167 persons whose present whereabouts are unknown. It is stated

that the importance of checking absenteeism has been the subject of greater attention during the year, and 169 of the absentees have been proclaimed under Section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An examination of the district figures, however, discloses the fact that activity in this direction is mainly confined to the two districts of Ludhiána and Hissar, in both of which every absentee has been proclaimed. Notwithstanding the increase in registrations, however, the number of registered persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code has fallen from 135 to 85, and it has been found possible to give large increases in exemptions to men of good character, with the result that nearly 30 per cent. of the persons registered have been exempted. Of the eleven tribes which have been proclaimed, the Harnís appear to be the best behaved, while the Sánsís and Karnál Bilochís have the worst record. The last-named in fact are reported to be quite incorrigible. The difficulty experienced in dealing with wandering tribes forms the subject of universal comment in the district reports, and it is clear that until these tribes can be brought under adequate supervision, the full value of the Criminal Tribes Act will never be attained. Proposals for obviating the present state of affairs have been submitted to the Government of India, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be possible before long to deal with these tribes in a more effective manner than has been practicable hitherto. The record of work performed in taking finger impressions of registered persons during the year is very satisfactory, and, excluding absentees and certain residents of four districts in which this work was not quite complete by the end of the year, the finger impressions of all registered members of criminal tribes have been taken and are now on record. The value of this measure is brought into clear relief by the figures given in the report of the Phillaur Bureau, which shows that out of 1,154 persons traced by the Bureau 260 were found to be members of criminal and wandering tribes, of whom 223 had been previously convicted under the Indian Penal Code.

20. Criminal Justice.

General.

46. The criminal record of the Province for the year 1904 has already been considered in the foregoing section, which deals with the working of the Police Department, and, as the statistics of offences reported to and investigated by Police agency furnish a truer criterion of the actual state of crime than the figures of cases which come before the Courts and are necessarily inflated by innumerable complaints of a petty, false or frivolous character, there is no need to travel over the same ground again or to treat the judicial returns as a reliable index to the criminality of the population. The report this year contains many indications that the Courts are becoming more fully alive to their duty of dismissing frivolous complaints *in limine*, and the diminution in the number of unnecessary references to the Police is very satisfactory. The remarkable increase in the number of persons fined under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, for lodging false, frivolous or vexatious complaints is also encouraging, for it is the liberal use of the powers conferred by this section which furnishes the most potent weapon in the hands of the magistracy for dealing with the persistent and malicious litigant. The extended use of this particular check in the two districts, Siálkot and Gurdáspur, which are remarkable for the lowest percentages of convictions to complaints in the Province, is commendable, and, although it would be premature to gauge the precise effect of measures of this kind by the experience of a single year, the fact that both these districts exhibit an improvement in their percentage of convictions over the figures of 1903 may reasonably be regarded as due to something more than mere coincidence. The noticeable increase in the number of matrimonial offences, which forms the subject of comments in the Jullundur District, has been ascribed to the heavy female mortality from plague, which has enhanced the value of the surviving women. There has been a general steady rise throughout the Province in this class of offence since 1901; and considering the excess of female mortality from plague over that of males, it seems not improbable that the foregoing explanation may fairly be applied to the rise in this class of offence.

Chief Court.

47. The Chief Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction tried two persons, both of whom were convicted. The number of appeals instituted during the year increased from 622 to 844, a higher figure than that recorded in any year since 1900. Disposals increased from 629 to 813, and 165 cases were left pending at the end of the year. There was also a considerable increase in the number of applications for revision, from 1,648 to 1,882. Of these, 1,645 were disposed of as against 1,438 in 1903, and the pending file rose by 27 cases only. Enhancement of sentences was recommended by the referring Court in 116 cases, or 26 more than in the previous year. In all, sentences were enhanced by the Chief Court in the cases of 119 persons, as against 58 in 1903, 42 in 1902, and 32 in 1901. In a large number of these cases, the Court had of its own motion issued notice to the persons convicted. The figures quoted prove that the Hon'ble Judges are devoting considerable care to checking any tendency they may observe towards undue leniency on the part of subordinate Courts.

21. Prisons.

General.

48. The year under report exhibits a further satisfactory decline in the number of prisoners of all classes admitted to jails and lock-ups in the Punjab, the total number of admissions being 2,500 less than last year, while the daily average population has fallen by more than 400. Statistics go to prove that this decrease is mainly due to better harvests and consequently easier conditions of life rather than to reform on the part of the criminal classes. The jails held accommodation for 13,514 prisoners of all classes; and only two escapes occurred during the year. Offences committed by convicts and punishments awarded have risen substantially; and the main reason appears to be the special attention paid to the exaction of full labour. The steady decrease in corporal punishments has been maintained. The enquiry into the alleged defects of the mark system has resulted only in the proposal to substitute days for marks; but, though the present system is admittedly defective, the fact that the Indian system approximates closely to that in force in England is a point in favour of maintaining it in its present form. The average cost per head of the jail population shows a rise from Rs. 63-7-3 to Rs. 64-13-3; the increase being mainly due to the lower average population during the year; while the average cash earning per head has risen from Rs. 9-14-0 to Rs. 10-5-0. A special feature of the jail industries in the Province is the improvement in the carpet-manufacture at the Montgomery Central Jail. The gross profits on manufactures during the year has risen by nearly Rs. 7,000. The abnormally low death-rate of 19·88 per thousand forms a valuable testimonial to the sanitary condition of the Punjab jails; and the deaths included only one from plague. Possibly the most important measure of reform which can be undertaken in the interests of both the jail and the criminal administration is the provision of cubicular accommodation for the segregation of habitual offenders; and the provision of 550 additional cubicles forms a creditable record for the year.

Juvenile offenders.

49. The decrease in the number of juveniles admitted during the year is satisfactory, but there still appears to be considerable room for improvement. The newly opened Reformatory School at Delhi has done something to modify the too numerous admissions of juveniles into jail, but it is clear from the fact that 85 youths were admitted to jail during the year that either the Courts are reluctant to make full use of the Reformatory, or that the rules regulating admission to that institution are drawn too tight. Proposals for remedying the defects in the Reformatory Rules are now under examination. It is satisfactory to note that an attempt is being made to introduce some of the features of the Borstal system into the Punjab as regards juvenile-adult prisoners; but, while the value of a reform, which saves the casual prisoner from actual contact with jail life, cannot but be appreciated, it appears that even more may be hoped from the existing law, provided the Courts accord intelligent and judicious treatment to first offenders.

Sentences of transportation.

50. The striking increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation (207 to 350) combined with the rise in the percentage of habitual offenders (12 to 14 per cent.) to total admissions indicates greater attention paid by the judiciary to the importance of dealing adequately with this type of criminal. The suggestion put forward by the Inspector-General of Prisons, for the segregation of the most confirmed criminals in a separate jail, merits serious consideration; and when the proposed southern central jail has become an accomplished fact it may be possible to effect some material advance in this direction by a careful redistribution of the jail population; but meanwhile it must be recognized that an Indian jail affords but limited scope for the careful classification and separation which form an essential element in the English system.

22. Civil Justice.

Institutions.

51. The year under review has been marked by a further decrease in the number of suits instituted, the figures having fallen from 214,606 in 1903 to 210,145 in 1904. The decrease is entirely due to the fall in institutions of suits for the recovery of money or moveable property, and every other class of suit shows an increase. Plague and the extension of the period of limitation for suits for the recovery of money lent are put forward as the two main factors responsible for the decline, and the figures for the districts of Siálkot and Hoshiárpur, which have suffered heavily from plague, on the one hand and of Dera Gházi Khan, where no epidemic on any extensive scale has occurred, on the other furnish substantial evidence in favour of both theories. The fact that the money-lender appears to be taking advantage of the extended period of limitation now allowed and to be avoiding premature recourse to the Courts is *primâ facie* a satisfactory indication that the amendment of the law in question has attained the object with which it was framed, but it is too early to decide whether the drop in suits by suitors of this class against agriculturists is temporary and mainly due to this cause or to the alternative explanation that the disinclination of money-lenders to advance money to agriculturists is increasing. Among classes of suits other than those already referred to the main features of note are the increase in pre-emption suits and the substantial rise in matrimonial cases. A corresponding rise in offences relating to matrimony has already formed the subject of comment in the section of this report dealing with the administration of criminal justice, and it is possible that much of the civil litigation under this head is merely the sequel to unsuccessful attempts on the part of relations to obtain possession of women by the institution of criminal complaints against alleged abductors. The cause at work appears to be the same in both cases, *viz.*, the heavy mortality among females caused by plague and consequently keen competition for possession of the women who have survived. In the case of pre-emption suits the rise is clearly due to attempts to anticipate the amendment in the law of pre-emption.

Disposals.

52. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the number of cases disposed of by the Courts during the year, with the result that the pending file shows the substantial reduction of 7,866 cases. The average duration of contested cases has however risen from 50 to 52 days, the variation being ascribed to the difficulty experienced in securing the attendance of litigants owing to plague, the greater average value of the suits instituted, and the increase in the more difficult class of cases. The rise in the average value of suits instituted from Rs. 108-1-3 to Rs. 125-14·4 and the substantial decrease in petty money suits of a value of less than Rs. 50 are among the satisfactory features of the year's returns.

Chief Court.

53. Much needed relief has recently been afforded to the Chief Court by the appointment of four extra temporary Judges in order to clear off the accumulation of arrears and by the conversion of the fifth Judgeship into a permanent appointment. It is hoped that by the end of 1906 the outstanding file of the

Court will with this additional assistance have been reduced to comparatively reasonable dimensions. Mention may in this place be made of the sad and untimely death in the summer of 1904 of the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Anderson, who had been a Judge of the Chief Court since 1898.

Appellate work and Judicial training.

54. In Courts other than the Chief Court the appellate work displays some variation. Owing to their time being more fully occupied in criminal work as a consequence of the orders passed by the Chief Court to ensure that habitual criminals are tried by Courts empowered to pass adequate sentences, Divisional Judges were unable to keep pace fully with the increase in institutions, and the pending file in these Courts rose by 608 cases. In District Courts on the other hand a marked improvement was observable, and a slight decrease in institutions was well met by a substantial reduction of the pending file and a satisfactory fall in the average duration of appeals from 37 to 30 days. While the average outturn of work performed by almost every class of Court exhibits an improvement over the previous year, it is satisfactory to find that this is specially the case with Officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioner, whose outturn has on the average nearly doubled. The somewhat abnormal circumstances of the year in the matter of leave rendered it difficult to spare many Assistants for purely judicial training under District Judges.

Execution of decrees.

55. The percentage of realizations in execution of decrees still exhibits the very low figure of 24 per cent., for, although the actual amounts realized during the year exceed those of 1903 by about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, there was a rise of nearly $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the total value of money decrees in execution. Enquiries made by the Judges in certain districts have tended to substantiate the theory that a considerable number of decrees are satisfied privately without the intervention of the Courts, and the estimate cautiously put forward on the figures available is that the proportion amounts to about one-fifth of the decrees in which no execution proceedings are taken. From this it follows that the percentage of realizations registered and appearing in the annual returns does not fairly represent the working of the Courts in the results of execution proceedings.

23. Registration.

General.

56. The business of the Department is now reviewed every three years, and the present Registration Report is a triennial one for the calendar years 1902, 1903, 1904. The most important questions dealt with are those connected with the effect produced by the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XIII of 1900. Business reached a minimum in the last year of the previous triennium, but it appears that the anticipation of a very slow and partial recovery must be somewhat modified, since from the figures for compulsory registrations (a rise from 55,451 to 58,813) it is evident that considerable lost ground has been recovered even since last year; while there is also a noticeable recovery in the gross receipts of the Department. As has been remarked in the section specially referring to the working of the Act, there is good reason to suppose that its provisions are becoming more generally understood and appreciated; and it is satisfactory to note that a recovery in business is taking place in spite of the prevalence of two conditions normally unfavourable to registration — widespread plague and general agricultural prosperity.

24. Local Boards Administration.

Constitution of District and Local Boards.

57. During the year under report the Local Boards of Ludhiána, Jagráon and Samrála were abolished. The District Board of Ludhiána was reconstructed. Sanction has now been accorded to the proposals for the reconstruction of the District Boards of Jhang and Lyallpur in consequence of

the formation of the new Lyallpur District. A District Board was constituted for the new district of Attock in January 1905. The number of *ex-officio* members of the Miánwáli Board has been increased by two.

Elections.

58. A general lack of interest in the elections is reported all over the province; and both candidates and voters appear to be equally apathetic. Generally speaking, appointment is considered more honourable than canvassing for votes, and certainly involves less trouble.

Meetings of District Boards.

59. The only Board which held monthly meetings was that of Siálkot. There were eight meetings in Miánwáli, and in most of the other districts the number ranged from five to seven; the average attendance in most Boards being about 50 per cent. The highest averages (above 60 per cent.) were those of Miánwáli, Siálkot, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Delhi and Montgomery; while the average was low in Dera Gházi Khan, Jhang, Gurgaon, Kángra and Ludhiána.

Working of District Boards.

60. The general working of the District Boards has been satisfactory. Members are reported to have taken interest in their work in Rohtak and Gurdáspur, and the use of the Local Boards as consultative bodies has been recognized in Siálkot. The success of the Sanitary Sub-Committees in Kángra and Jullundur is noticeable.

Rules.

61. The only important rules framed by Government during the year were those for the local audit of Local Fund Accounts and for the appointment, &c., of teachers in Secondary Board Schools. None of the rules framed by Boards require attention.

25. Municipal Administration.

New Municipalities established and old Municipalities abolished.

62. The town of Palampur was constituted a Notified Area.

Changes effected in the system of appointing members.

63. The only change of importance was the disfranchisement of the Municipality of Ballabgarh in the Delhi District on account of the high party feeling between two rival factions in the town.

Election and appointment of new members.

64. Exclusive of the Delhi figures, which cannot be dealt with in this year's report, 228 elective vacancies occurred; and to fill these 93 contested elections were held. Exclusive of Jullundur, as to which information is not available, the percentage of voters who exercised their rights was 65·5. Keen interest in the elections is reported to have been displayed in Ludhiána, Amritsar, Jullundur and Gujrát; and on the whole there appears to have been less apathy over Municipal elections than there was over those of District Boards. The returns from the various Divisions appear to show that the elective system is best suited to the Central Punjab.

Meetings of Municipal Committees and attendance at meetings.

65. Plague is given as the explanation for the failure of a large number of Committees in the Delhi and Lahore Divisions to hold the prescribed number of meetings. In the case of the smaller Committees a monthly meeting is in many cases sufficient to dispose of the business on hand, and it is satisfactory to note that in so many cases this minimum was exceeded. The regularity of the meetings at Simla, Ambála and Delhi is very creditable. Attendance of members on the whole throughout the Province was very fair, but it is a matter for regret that this remark cannot be held to apply to the Municipal Commissioners of Multán, Muzaffargarh and Ferozepore.

General working of the Committee.

66. The newly instituted Local Fund audit will no doubt bring a powerful searchlight to bear upon many of the inner workings of local self-government; but speaking generally the working of the Committees is well reported on throughout the Province. The Amritsar Committee is especially commendable for its energy and absence of friction; and the working of the Lahore Committee has very creditably improved. The party feeling reported to exist in the Committees of Multán, Rohtak, Gohána, Máchhiwára and Pákpattan is a matter for regret; and the present state of the Bhera Municipality is reported to be so discreditable as to call for the abolition of the elective seats. Interference by superior authority has rarely been required, and only in matters of trivial importance. Sub-Committees are generally said to be useful, and apparently find more scope for their functions than do those of District Boards.

Rules framed by Government or by Committees.

67. Bye-laws regarding vaccine operations were framed by the Municipalities of Rohtak, Beri, Rewári, Ambála, Rupar, Jalálpur, Murree and Miánwáli. Other sanitary bye-laws were passed by the Committees of Delhi, Khanna, Ferozepore, Gujránwála, Jhelum and Murree. The compulsory registration of children's names has been adopted in most of the Municipalities of the Delhi Division, while rules for registration of births and deaths were made in Kálka, Gujrát, Jalálpur, Kunjah, Dinga and Jhelum. Several Committees also passed bye-laws for the regulation of traffic.

TAXATION.

Imposition of new and withdrawal of old taxes.

68. During the year under report octroi was imposed in the newly created Municipality of Miánwáli. There was no other fresh indirect taxation. House-taxes were imposed in Ambála (in substitution for the water-tax) and Gujrát, and in the Notified Areas of Gojra and Pálampur. Orders have now issued for the early submission of revised octroi schedules throughout the Province.

Total income from taxation.

69. The total income derived from rates and taxes in Municipalities and Notified Areas was Rs. 36,74,000, showing an increase of Rs. 2,30,000 on the figures of the previous year. Of this amount octroi accounts for Rs. 32,99,000, which was Rs. 2,55,000 in excess of last year. The increase in octroi receipts is attributed to closer supervision and the excellent harvests of the year. When the Local Fund Audit comes fully into play, still further increases may confidently be expected. There was a slight decrease in the proceeds of direct taxation throughout the Province. The decreases under this head in Delhi are explained as being more apparent than real. Simla showed a remarkable expansion in the recoveries from the servants' tax; but lost considerably under the tax on vehicles owing to the opening of the railway. The Lahore and Amritsar figures exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 39,000 respectively. A great rise is also observable in Siálkot, Multán, Kasúr and Gujránwála, while in Ráwalpindi there was an increase of almost Rs. 53,000. Decreases are remarkable only in Jhang and Dera Gházi Khan, where they are explained as being due to the prevalence of plague.

Incidence of taxation.

70. The average incidence of all taxation per head of population rose during the year from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-9-7: that of octroi from Re. 1-5-6 to Re. 1-7-1 and of octroi on grain only from Re. 0-12-10 to Re. 0-13-8. The apparent excess over the Government maximum of Re. 1 per head, reported in so many Municipalities, is understood to be due in part to the fact that no allowance has been made for the increase in population since the census. Taxation appears to be heavy in Dera Gházi Khan, Lahore, Amritsar, Kasúr, Gujránwála and Ráwalpindi. On the other hand it is observed to be low in Murree.

Octroi.

71. Though the general working of the octroi tax is reported to have been satisfactory, the low figure of the incidence of taxation in Murree appears to point to remissness in collections. The cost of collection of octroi was low in the big Municipalities of the Province and varied little from last year. The introduction of the Municipal Account Code since the close of the year under report will no doubt necessitate the revision of the collecting establishments, and it will be interesting to watch how the proceeds of the tax under the improved system of collection will go to meet the increased establishment charges. The high incidence of the nett octroi collection at Ballabgarh (where no refunds were granted) is marked.

Other taxes.

72. The attitude of opposition in Delhi to the levy of the house-tax appears to be passing away; but it must be said that the house-tax is nowhere a popular form of impost.

Refunds.

73. The figures relating to the refunds of octroi again indicate the necessity which existed prior to the introduction of the new Account Code of a thorough overhauling of the methods employed by Municipalities in their treatment of through trade. In Delhi, even after the inclusion of the recoveries made in April 1905, the refunds amounted to only 4 per cent. of the gross receipts from taxation. Pánipat Municipality with an income of Rs. 25,068 from octroi refunded only Rs. 3, and Jagádhri where the receipts were Rs. 17,595 granted only Rs. 86. On the other hand, there has been a marked improvement at Hoshiárpur, where the percentage has been raised to almost 14 per cent; and it is very satisfactory to note that all pending claims have been satisfied. The question of refunds appears to have been unsatisfactorily dealt with in Ludhiána and Ferozepore, and the Siálkot Committee is unfavourably noticed and appears unable to meet its liabilities. Bonded warehouses appear to gain but little in popularity, except in the Amritsar and Jhelum Districts. There appears to be a demand for a bonded warehouse at Lahore.

GENERAL.

Plague and health of towns.

74. The general health of the Municipal towns of the Province was good. Cholera was almost completely absent, and the Hill Municipalities were almost altogether exempt from epidemic disease of any kind. Bubonic plague, however, devastated the Delhi Division, and was prevalent throughout the towns of the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions, though in the town of Amritsar it never reached a real epidemic. Severe outbreaks occurred in the Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, and Dera Gházi Khan and other Municipal towns in the Multán Division were severely attacked. The efforts made in Lahore to combat the disease appear to have met with but lukewarm support, and in Dera Gházi Khan and Ballabgarh the members of the Committee seem to have played a discreditable part in running away from the outbreak. Sanitary and conservancy works on a large scale have been either worked out or begun at Delhi, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Lahore and Gojra. The Ambála and Simla water-supply has been improved, and in several towns works of public utility have been opened.

Fires.

75. Large fires occurred in Ambála and Amritsar, and the Murree Convent School was burnt down. This event occurring so soon after the total destruction by fire of the Club of Northern India raises a doubt whether the arrangements of the Murree Municipality for the prevention and extinction of fires are adequate; and the question will require special attention.

26. Military (Volunteers).

Strength and distribution of Volunteer Forces.

76. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st March 1905 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers	Privates	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors
Punjab Light Horse.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	6	49	4
	A	Lahore	2	10	39	51		
	B	Ambála	2	8	32	42	42	...
	C	Rawalpindi	3	8	63	74	65	...
	D	Pálampur	...	1	4	5	5	...
	...	Reservists	1	1	49	51	39	...
		Total ...	14	28	187	229	200	4
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	7	4	...	11	11	10
	A, B, C and Cadet, ½ Company.	Lahore	11	35	188	234	226	...
	D	Rávalpindi	3	8	89	100	100	...
	E	Amritsar	2	6	23	31	30	...
	F	Delhi	3	4	26	33	33	...
	G & H	Murree	5	14	73	92	92	...
	I	Dharmsála	1	...	9	10	10	...
	K	Ferozepore	1	6	48	55	54	...
	L	Srinagar	2	6	40	48	47	...
	L Sec.	Siálkot	1	2	12	15	15	...
	...	Reservists	2	...	95	97	97	...
		Add for Supernumerary Officers	...	...	...	18	...	...
		Total ...	38	85	603	744	715	10
Simla Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	5	...	...	5	4	3
	A	Simla...	3	5	20	28	27	...
	B		2	12	85	99	91	...
	C		2	8	36	46	44	...
	D		2	7	58	67	67	...
	E		3	10	43	56	55	...
	Det.	Kasauli	1	3	13	17	17	...
		Reservists	...	...	36	36	4	...
		Honorary and Supernumerary Members ...	2	...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	20	45	291	356	309	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	10	...	...	10	10	12
	A	Karáchi	2	6	42	50	50	...
	B	Multán	2	12	123	137	137	...
	C	Lahore	8	14	172	194	191	...
	D	Do.	1	15	76	92	90	...
	E	Ambála...	3	8	54	65	65	...
	F	Saharanpur	1	13	104	118	116	...
	G	Kotri	2	9	69	80	80	...
	H	Lahore	4	12	112	128	126	...
	I	Quetta	4	8	65	77	77	...
	K	Ráwalpindi	2	16	122	140	140	...
	L	Sukkur...	4	7	88	99	99	...
	M	Karáchi City	2	5	64	71	71	...
		Honorary and Supernumerary Members ...	...	...	...	13	...	...
		Total ...	45	125	1,091	1,274	1,252	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	117	283	2,172	2,603	2,476	29

Inspections.

77. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in March 1905, and the Simla Volunteer Rifles were inspected in September 1904. The results were considered satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the reports and statistical tables noted below :—

Agriculture.—(1) Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1904.

(2) Annual Report of the Experimental Farm, Lyallpur, for the kharíf and rabi seasons 1903-04.

(3) Annual Report of the Punjab Veterinary College and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, for the year 1904-05.

(4) Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904.

Weather and Crops.—(1) Report on the Meteorology and Climatology of the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

(2) Punjab Season and Crops Report for 1904-05

Horticulture.—Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1904-05.

Mines and Quarries.—(1) Reports on the working of the Dandot Colliery for the half-years ending 30th June 1904 and 31st December 1904.

(2) Statement showing the produce of minerals and gems for the calendar year 1904.

Manufactures.—Report on the working of the Factories Act during the year 1904.

Trade.—(1) Annual Returns of the Internal Land Trade of the Punjab for the year ending March 31st, 1905, and the review of the progress of trade during the past triennium.

(2) Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

(3) Report by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Joint Stock Companies in the Punjab during the year 1904-05.

Irrigation.—Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in the Punjab for the year ending 31st March 1905.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Agriculture.—Prices and Wages in India, 22nd issue, 1904.

Weather and Crops.—Agricultural Statistics of India, 20th issue, Tables 3-H, 4-H 7, 7-A and 10-E.

Mines and Quarries.—Statistics of Mineral Production in India, 7th issue, 1905.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for the year ending 31st December 1904.

Manufactures.—Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, Table XIX.

Railways—Administration Report on Railways in India for the Calendar year 1904.

Trade.—Accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India, 17th issue, 1905.]

27. Agriculture.

78. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year with the development of the Agricultural Department; the appointment of a Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Province has been sanctioned; and since the close **Experimental Farms.**

of the financial year 1904-05 very large schemes of development have been under consideration which will be detailed in the report for next year. Experiments regarding wheat and cotton have been largely carried out ; no less than 25 varieties of wheat having been sown on the Lyallpur experimental farm, the Manager of which spent five weeks on tour in Bombay and Sind visiting Government farms and experimental stations. Arrangements were made for establishing a Seed Farm for the promotion of good indigenous varieties of wheat and cotton at Sargodha in the Jhelum Colony. All the acclimatised American cottons sown on the Sargodha and Lyallpur farms have done well ; and selections of the best classes of the seed are being carefully attended to. Special practical trials with salt bush were made in Multán and Hissar, but the reports received were wholly unfavourable. Shows of agricultural produce were held at Ferozepore and Lyallpur, exhibits being numerous and some of excellent quality. These shows will be held again next year.

Punjab Veterinary College.

79. The large increase in the number of competitors for admission to the Punjab Veterinary College is a satisfactory feature of this year's report. Admissions rose from 52 to 78. The amalgamation of the Ajmer with the Lahore College will help to comply with the growing demand for diplomaed students The separate accommodation provided during the year for canine patients has long been needed ; and the institution has begun to be appreciated by the public. There was a slight increase in the earnings of the College.

Civil Veterinary Department.

80. The Civil Veterinary Department during the year was, as the result of the separation of the Army Remount Department, mainly occupied with operations among bovines. The increase in the return of bovine mortality may no doubt be largely due to greater supervision by the staff, who had been relieved of much of their duties towards horses and horse-breeding. But it is observed that the increase is more than covered by the severe outbreak of hæmorrhagic septicæmia in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar. The success and popularity of inoculating operations is very gratifying ; while good progress is being made in providing the Province with adequate accommodation in the shape of hospitals and dispensaries. A scheme for bull-breeding at Sargodha is under consideration ; and a scheme for providing an adequate supply of stallions in the districts not selected for the operations of the Remount Department has been accepted by Government and by the local bodies concerned. The year witnessed the introduction of the grade of Veterinary Inspectors to supply the interval between the Superintendents and the Veterinary Assistants and so provide for adequate supervision of the latter. At the same time an increase in the number of Veterinary Assistants has been arranged for at the rate of four a year until an Assistant shall have been provided for each tahsíl.

Agricultural pests.

81. The Agricultural Assistant detailed for entomological research is studying insect pests in the vicinity of Lahore, where he can observe most of those to be met with in the Punjab. Remedial measures by means of spraying have been attempted, but with no marked results. The three recognized methods of improvement appear to be the introduction of suitable exotics, selection from indigenous varieties, and hybridisation ; but it may be remarked, as regards the last of these methods, that an expert is required to carry the process to a conclusion. Boll-worms and white ants did some damage on the Lyallpur experimental farm.

Loans to agriculturists.

82. In the Provincial Loan Account the year was a quiet one. Remissions under both the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts were insignificant, and owing to a couple of excellent harvests the demand for loans was comparatively small. The remarkably large recoveries of the year alone suffice to show the favourable character of the seasons. These recoveries were especially large in Hissar and Rohtak ; but in Karnál large suspensions were necessary owing to continued bad harvests. Government have passed orders on the scheme for the simplication of *takávi* accounts ; and a suggestion that it

might be advisable to purchase and distribute good seed instead of advancing money for its purchase is under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

83. In connection with the foregoing section a brief note on the Co-Operative Credit Societies will be of interest. In the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsíls of the Miánwáli District five Agricultural Co-operative Societies are now in existence; and all five are doing well. The accounts are kept in Hindi by the village weighman and in Urdu by the Secretary. Interest is taken at one *seer* of wheat per rupee; and so far no borrower has failed to pay. Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab, however, are still in the most rudimentary condition. One district in each of the five Divisions was selected for trial of the experiment; and even in the little that has been done so far, encouraging features are not absent; it is, however, very apparent that co-operation of the District Officers will form the strongest support of any movement of this kind. The first experiments must necessarily have an official tinge about them, but if two or three really successful societies can be started in a tract, spontaneous imitation may be confidently hoped for.

Prices.

84. Statement No. V, which was added last year to the season and crops report, exhibits the wholesale prices per maund at Delhi, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Multán for unhusked rice, wheat, barley, jowár, bâjra, maize, gram, rapeseed, raw sugar, cleaned cotton, straw and jowar stalks. The retail rates for firewood and salt are also quoted. There was again a brisk trade in food-grains during the year; and the export figures, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of over seven millions of maunds of wheat, and nearly three millions of maunds of gram and pulses. As has been remarked already, the wheat crop of 1904 was a bumper one; and the prices of cereals during the year under report opened low. Fluctuations were unimportant and food stuffs remained cheap up to May; after which apprehensions of a bad monsoon, which have unfortunately been justified, caused prices steadily to rise all round. As was only to be expected, a general fall in the price of salt has followed the reduction in the salt duty. The price of firewood remains unchanged at the four centres; while straw and jowár stalks have been cheap throughout the year.

28. Weather and Crops.

General.

85. The latest Land Revenue Administration Report dealt with the autumn crop of 1903 and the spring crop of 1904; while the Season and Crops Report deals with the autumn crop of 1904 and the spring crop of 1905. From about July 7th, 1904, a weak monsoon current commenced to reach the Southern Punjab; and though good rain fell in certain districts during September, the monsoon must be considered to have been uneven and unfavourable for the Province as a whole, as it practically failed completely over the Central, West and South-West Punjab. The result was an appreciable contraction of 10 per cent. in sowings, as regards cotton, and somewhat extensive failures; while there were notable decreases under bájra and jowár. The acreage placed under cotton was the largest on record, being 31 per cent. in excess of 1903. Compensatory features of the 1904 kharíf were that the districts of the South-Eastern Punjab did well after a succession of bad harvests, and that the failure of the monsoon was worst in the districts most protected by irrigation. Speaking generally, the winter rains were ideal; and in spite of frosts of exceptional severity the spring crop, taking the Province as a whole, may be estimated at 18 annas. Plague continued to affect agricultural operations, but the Jhelum Colony escaped a return of the visitation of the previous year. Among great calamities of the year must specially be mentioned the earthquake of 4th April 1905 which calls for special notice in connection with the Kángra District, where it caused widespread destruction of the water channels on which the valuable rice cultivation of the district is so largely dependent. Their vital importance was at once recognised. Steps were taken for their immediate repair and restoration, and, thanks to the skilled assistance of the Pioneers and Sappers and Miners, almost all were in working order before the advent of the monsoon. The earthquake also caused very heavy losses in cattle and in agricultural homesteads.

Distribution of crops.

86. Climatic conditions tended to restrict cultivation in the kharíf, and particularly favoured sowings for the rabi; and consequently the distribution of cropped area between the two harvests this year compared with last year is shown by the following figures:—kharíf 40·1 against 43·4; and rabi 59·9 against 56·6. Increases occurred under the heads of wheat, barley and cotton—the most noticeable tendency being the steady expansion in the area under cotton.

Irrigation.

87. The area irrigated from all sources was 9,519,435 acres, or 42 per cent. of the total cropped area. This was 159,450 acres less than in the previous year, the falling-off being entirely in the rabi. The area irrigated by Government canals, 5,374,888 acres, represents a net decrease of 134,008 acres, due to the bad working of inundation canals in four districts. On the other hand, the utmost use was made of all the perennial canals in a season of scanty rainfall. Private canals served 458,766 acres, or 46,229 acres less than last year, the cause being again insufficiency of water in inundation canals. Wells were worked in their full capacity in the kharíf, and the area irrigated from them during the year increased by 70,394 acres to 3,522,102 acres.

29. Horticulture.

General.

88. The following notes will be of interest concerning the fruit-bearing results of trees supplied to various districts from the Mahásu orchards some seven or eight years ago. The enquiry made this year shows that the results of the experiments have been fairly successful, but that the fruit-bearing powers of the trees depend almost entirely on the localities in which they are planted; though an allowance must be made for failures due to imperfect knowledge of the proper treatment of English fruit trees. Young fruit trees to the number of 3,800 were distributed during the year in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The failure of the monsoon of 1904 in Lahore and the abnormal cold of the early months of the current year caused considerable damage to the Agri-Horticultural Gardens. The making of new roads has been continued; and it is hoped to add to the beauty of the gardens by the conversion of several untidy areas into lawns. The four gardens of Shahdára, Shálimár, Kudsia and Roshanára continue (with the exception of Shálimár) to be maintained at a loss.

30. Forests.

Alteration in area. Reserved Forests.

89. The area of Departmental Reserved Forests underwent a net decrease of 61,280 acres; 109 square miles or 70,506 acres being disforested in Shahpur Division for colonization and canal purposes, and 26 acres in Lahore for the Punjab Club Association. On the other hand 9,330 acres were added on account of the Silladar Camel Corps in Montgomery Division and by corrections of area.

Protected Forests.

90. The area of Protected Forests has decreased by 300 acres consisting of 246 acres disforested for cultivation purposes, 2 acres made over to the Irrigation Department, and 62 acres leased for cultivation under the Kángra Protected Forest Rules.

Unclassed State Forests.

91. Under Unclassed State Forests the additions include 3,394 acres added in consequence of re-calculations of areas and 70,532 acres, recently Reserved Forests, temporarily classed under this head after "disforestation," pending transfer from the charge of the Department. The exclusions comprise 106,125 acres made over to the Irrigation and the Colonization Departments, 9,325 acres constituted Reserved Forests, 1 acre removed by river action, and 2,168 acres due to correction of survey figures.

Leased Forests.

92. Under Leased Forests the changes were due to correction of areas owing to forest surveys, and 301 acres excluded for cultivation purposes in the

Bashahr Division. The total area of the different classes of forests under the Forest Department at the close of the year was—

	Acres.	Square miles.
Reserved Forests	1,239,263	1,924
Protected Forests	3,141,354	4,909
Unclassed State Forests	1,181,195	1,834
Leased Forests	343,436	537
Total ...	5,905,248	9,204

Forest Settlements.

93. In Lahore 3 acres were settled and added to the Shahdára Plantation, and the settlement of 15 square miles of Unclassed State Forests is in progress. In Montgomery 15 square miles of Unclassed State Forests were declared Reserved Forests during the year. Orders in the cases of the jagir forests of Kángra and of the Chedpur Forest of Shahpur have not yet issued. In Jhang 359 acres of Sahjowál Forest under the Civil Department were notified during the year as proposed Reserved Forest. The settlement of the forests in the valleys of the Pabar, Rupin and Giri Rivers in the Bashahr Division Leased Forests has been completed.

Demarcation.

94. During the year 503 miles of boundaries were newly demarcated and 3,107 repaired. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 2,679 and on repairs Rs. 3,286.

Surveys.

95. Surveys on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile were completed by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch in 50 square miles of Unclassed State Forests in Lahore and 46 square miles of Reserved Forests in Jhelum. All the forests, except those of the Salt Range in Shahpur proposed for survey in the programme for ten years submitted in 1899 as modified in 1904, have been surveyed, and a supplementary programme for five years has now been prepared and approved by the Inspector-General and the Local Government.

Working Plans.

96. The prescriptions of Working-Plans were generally observed. In the Simla Hill States the Working-Plan for the Balsan Forests was accepted by the State, and that for Keonthal was completed during the year and was forwarded to the State for acceptance. The Kalsia State Forests were inspected by the Divisional Officer with a view to the revision of the Working-Plan. The examination of the Kumharsain coniferous forests, for which a Working-Plan is required, was also commenced. The preparation of the revised Working-Plan for the Sutlej Valley Forests, 165 square miles, was completed during the year, and the plan is being printedfor submission to the Inspector-General and to Government. For all the Bashahr Forests Working-Plans will shortly be in force.

General protection.

97. There were 5,043 cases of forest offences during the year as against an average of the three preceding years of 4,153. The cases put into court were 970 as compared with a similar average of 1,038; and those compounded were 3,891 as compared with an average of 2,927. These figures show that the tendency to compound rather than to prosecute is continuing to grow; and improved supervision appears to be the explanation. There were in all 816 convictions and 161 acquittals. The amount for which cases were compounded was Rs. 11,898, as against Rs. 7,843 last year, at an average cost of Rs. 1-13-8 per head of persons compounding, as against Rs. 1-8-4. The punishments awarded by Courts appear to have been generally sufficient.

Protection from fire.

98. There were 143 fires during the year as against 227 last year; the area burnt in acres being 9,068 acres as against 6,940 acres; the percentage of total area of forest burnt being the same as last year, 0·1.

Protection from cattle.

99. The areas closed and opened to grazing were as follows:—

Year.	*Entirely closed.*	*Partially closed.*	*Open.*
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
1903-04	698	1,048	7,532
1904-05	641	1,146	7,419

Reproduction, natural and artificial.

100. The Chamba, Kulu and Bashahr Divisions report the satisfactory state of regeneration of the deodár forests. The oak and the blue pine suffered considerably from weevils; while damage by landslips followed on the earthquake, and considerable damage was due to excessive frost. Cultural operations are conducted in all Divisions, but the result for the year was a net addition of 360 acres only.

Experiments.

101. The raising and planting of *Robinia* appears discouraging; but the Spanish chestnut seems likely to flourish in Bashahr and Kulu. The *Pinus pinaster* and China oak are both reported to be dying off in Simla. The *Podophyllum emodi* has failed to germinate in Chamba; and a few new plants from the acorns of the English oak have been raised in Kulu.

Outturn of forest produce.

102. The following summary gives a statement of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report:—

	Timber.	Fire-wood.	Bamboos.	Grass.	Grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet solid.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests	428,752	4 456,441	403,254	36,514	1,05,378	15,125
Protected Forests	1,649,272	18,555,642	41,232	30,062	1,75,862	43,929
Unclassed State Forests ...	126,369	2 599,403	23,607	610	34,552	29,135
Leased Forests	1,638,295	2,983,113	66,400	17,870	17,434	16,687
Total for 1904-05 ...	3 842,688	28,594,599	534,496	85,056	3,34 226	1,04,877
Total for 1903-04 ...	4,419,302	27,287,538	979,629	81,508	3,71,876	1,03,617

Financial results.

103. The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	19,07,374	9,74,009	9,33,365
1903-04	16,51,077	9,55,918	6,95,159
1898-99 to 1902-03, average	13,95,701	9,67,478	4,28,223

ARBORICULTURE.

Arboriculture.

104. There has been a considerable planting of ornamental trees, shrubs and the like, during the year under report in the Lahore Gardens; and the crop of seed collected was good. The demand for young plants from the nurseries is growing. Sowings and plantings, mainly of *kikar*, in the Lyallpur Colony have had satisfactory results; while the small plantations held by Lambardárs, and the tree-planting on village sites, are reported to be promising. Arboriculture is not a condition of any colonists in the Chenab Colony, except those on the extensions and camel service grantees, the main body of whom possess no notion of arboriculture.

31. Mines and Quarries.

105. Small quantities of gold are obtained from gold washings in the streams in Ambála, Jhelum and Miánwáli Districts. Gold.

106. During the year under report 10 new coal mines were opened in the Jhelum District, and 2 in the Attock District. These were all small workings. The total output of coal in tons in the Punjab was 45,594 tons, an increase on last year; the daily average number of workers in the coal mines amounting to nearly 2,000 persons out of a total number of 3,526 workers in mines of all kinds. The number of workers below ground was 1,350, and above ground 595. There was only one death from accident. The most important colliery is that worked at Dandot by the North-Western Railway. The output this year was 31,003 tons as compared with 43,714 tons last year. The colliery showed a loss of Rs. 26,500 on the year's working, but the gross profit since the commencement of operations to December 1904 amounted to Rs. 10,53,622. Considerable damage was caused by inundations; and there was a scarcity of labour due to plague and to contiguous workings not under Dandot control. Coal.

107. There are 4 salt mines in the Punjab which come within the scope of the Mining Act. They afford employment to 1,329 persons; and the output this year was 107,413 tons. Salt.

108. The output of slate was 673 tons, 207 persons being employed at the Gurgaon quarry. The Hoshiarpur limestone quarry employed 45 persons, and had an output of 1,000 tons. Slate.

32. Manufactures.

109. During the year there were in the Punjab 191 Government and private factories worked by mechanical power as against 188 in the previous year. Of this number no fewer than 134 factories were concerned with the cotton industry as their principal manufacture, while 7 others also carried on cotton-ginning as a subsidiary business. As evidenced by the number of factories, flour-milling, under which head 19 mills were returned, was the only other important industry in the Province. The largest of the cotton factories is at Hissar; while other noticeable industries are the carpet industries of Amritsar and Ambála, and the Sujánpur sugar industry. There is a distillery at Amritsar; and iron and brass foundries at Delhi, Lahore and Siálkot. Large industries.

110. Out of the total of 191 factories returned, 167 were inspected during the year, leaving 24 uninspected, of which 5 were quiescent, 2 were found closed when visited and 3 were not registered until towards the close of the year. The sanitary condition of the factories throughout the Province was generally good, as was the health and condition of the operatives. More than 4,000 women and children were employed; and the provisions of the Act regarding their employment were, in the main, duly observed. There were 6 prosecutions under the Act, resulting in 3 convictions. Accidents increased by 33, fatal accidents numbering 11. General.

33. Trade.

111. Last year's report dealt with the returns for the triennium 1901-02 to 1903-04, and consequently the remarks under this and the following sections will be of a less detailed nature, and will be confined to a notice of the more important features. As has already been remarked, the *rabi* harvest of 1904 was a bumper crop, the main feature being a record wheat harvest; while the *kharif* harvest was an average one; and prices generally ruled steady throughout the year. The decreases in the imports and the marked increases in the exports are the natural consequence of a good harvest and bumper crops. Total trade of the year.

The total trade of the Province in each of the past three years, exclusive of animals and treasure, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
1902-03	25,278,300	15,55,41,800	26,294,933	11,89,93,028
1903-04	21,934,931	15,09,47,156	36,105,550	14,66,66,094
1904-05	24,402,169	17,52,37,084	52,648,111	18,65,51,449

River-borne Trade.

112. The annexed table gives for each of the last five years the figures for river-borne trade. It will be seen that imports continue to show a decrease. The actual decrease in the past year is due to a falling off under the head "Stone and Lime"; and the increase in the value of the imports is doubtless due to the increased import by river of the more valuable articles such as iron and steel (wrought), kerosine oil and dried fruits. The marked rise in the value and weight of exports is due entirely to the increase by more than half a million maunds under the head "Grain and Pulse."* This no doubt represents the surplus of the harvests sent down the Indus to Karachi :—

		Mds.
* 1904-05	... ...	1,435,971
1903-04	... ...	868,740
Increase	...	567,231

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.
1900-01	172,064	10,49,245	834,807	32,18,274
1901-02	183,010	10,94,584	1,719,750	49,28,510
1902-03	143,260	9,29,599	1,422,598	40,04,535
1903-04	138,150	9,14,103	1,184,422	34,45,575
1904-05	134,880	9,79,863	1,761,429	45,23,779

Imports.

113. As regards fluctuations in imports, the most remarkable rise is an increase of 115½ lakhs in the value of European cotton piece-goods. The increase of 13¾ lakhs in the value of steel rails and fish plates and of 21¾ lakhs in the value of railway materials (other sorts) is due to the development of railway construction in the Punjab. Coal and coke show an advance of 12½ lakhs, and this may be ascribed partly to the increased consumption by the Railway Companies and partly to the expansion of factories. The increased import of gunny bags, showing an increased value of 27¼ lakhs, was probably almost entirely to meet the demands of the excellent rabi harvest of 1904. Under woollen piece-goods (Indian) there is an increase of 14 lakhs. The other rises are not considerable, and call for no remark. The largest fall is under "Iron and steel (wrought)," which shows a drop of 11 lakhs. This represents a decrease in the imports at Karachi. "Apparel" shows a fall of 10¼ lakhs, which chiefly occurred in the imports from Calcutta to the Punjab. The other decreases need not be noticed.

Exports.

114. Turning now to exports, Wheat shows an increase of 198½ lakhs in value; the result of a good rabi harvest in 1904. An increase of 54 lakhs in

the value of Rape and Mustard seed, of 15¾ lakhs in Other Oilseeds, of 49½ in Gram and Pulse, of 29 in Jowár and Bájra—all testify to the prosperity of agricultural Punjab during the last year. The value of raw cotton shows a further rise from 255 to 275 lakhs. The decreases are unimportant, and need no special remark.

Distribution of trade.

115. As regards the distribution of the total trade between the various Provinces, Native States and Seaports, Karáchi continues to enjoy the largest share, both of imports and exports, and also shows a slight increase on last year's figures. There is a falling off both in the import and export trade between the Punjab and the United Provinces. In other respects there are practically no variations. As regards the relative trade of the blocks into which the Punjab Railway system is divided for trade purposes, except for an increase in the trade of Cis-Sutlej Territory not including the city of Delhi, and a fall in the trade of the Sutlej Jhelum block, the fluctuations are unimportant.

TRADE WITH TRANS-FRONTIER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan trade.

116. Afghánistán shows an increase, both in weight and value of imports and exports. The decrease in the import (and increase in the export) of goats and sheep is attributed to the lack of good grazing. The marked increase in the import of raisins and almonds is due to the fact that the Amír has relaxed the former stringent restrictions on this trade, and they are now sold in greater quantities and cheaper than before. In exports indigo and brass and copper are the only classes that show a decrease. The increase in the export of manufactured leather goods is satisfactory.

Chinese Tibet trade.

117. There is a decided decrease in the amount and value of imports from Tibet, which is attributed to the effects of the Tibet Mission, the want of improvements in trade routes, and the fact that owing to the severe winter the passes to China were blocked. There was also a marked decrease in the value of exports. Raw wool, the most important of the imports, shows a decrease of no less than Rs. 49,930; but borax, next in importance, shows an increase of Rs. 1,410. The chief decrease in the value of exports is found in silver, cotton piece-goods and Indian tea. There would seem to be a brisk trade in coral; and the appearance of woollen piece-goods is doubtless due to the supply of warm clothing to troops and followers.

Ladakh trade.

118. For Ladákh the weight of the imports shows a decided decrease, and the value a distinct increase, due almost entirely to the new condition of the *charas* trade—the new duty on that commodity (Rs. 6 per seer) having been imposed with effect from the 1st April 1904. *Charas* forms the largest medium of exchange in the Leh Bazár between the Yárkandi and Punjábi trader; and, though the increased price will doubtless affect the quantity imported, it seems likely that the trader will see that the people accustomed to the drug will take it at any price, the increased taxation being consequently shared between the trader and consumer. Exports show an increase both in weight and value; coral being much in demand. The increase in the value of European piece-goods is a good sign.

Kashmir trade.

119. As regards Kashmír, the weight of imports has slightly decreased, but there has been a considerable increase in value, for the most part due to the import of gold worth Rs. 56,40,573. It seems that this import of bullion does not necessarily denote smuggling, as it is mainly due to gold being sent by the Kashmír Darbár for investment in British India. The enhanced duty has decreased the weight and increased the value of *charas*; while there is a very marked decrease in the timber imports and in the silver trade. The fall of over a lakh-and-a-half in the import of unhusked rice is ascribed to the prevalence of plague in certain places in Kashmír. There is a decrease in exports both in amount and value; but a marked increase under Indian tea.

Joint Stock Companies.

Number and capital of companies.

120. The number of companies having a capital divided into shares rose during the year from 57 to 59, and the paid-up capital increased from 89 to 101 lakhs. Of the increase in paid-up capital nearly half has taken place in banking institutions, and nearly all the balance in mills, presses and sugar manufacture.

New companies.

121. The new companies include a Native Co-operative Bank, and a Company, largely European, for the acquisition of mining rights in Kashmír.

Investment of capital.

122. There are now 9 banking companies registered in the Punjab with a paid-up capital of 21½ lakhs, and 25 mills and presses dealing mainly with cotton, which have a paid-up capital of 49. The Murree Brewery Company accounts for 18 lakhs of paid-up capital, and the 18 merchant and trader companies for nearly 8 lakhs between them.

Failures.

123. The failures during the year (three in number) have occurred in mills and presses.

Working of Joint Stock Companies.

124. Both as regards friendly and other societies conducted under native management it must be said that, as a rule, the officers of the societies do not appear to realise their responsibilities, nor the public the best methods of guarding their interests. The need of actuarial calculation is very much ignored; and so long as current liabilities are being met and a dividend is being paid, the possibility of a catastrophe never appears to be contemplated. The law does not contemplate official protection of the interests of shareholders and creditors by the inspection of offices and books of registered companies on the part of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and the Punjab public have yet to learn that it is their business to protect their own interests by demanding access to documents, by ascertaining that their auditors are properly qualified, and by deposing unsatisfactory Directors. There were two prosecutions of Directors during the year,—one resulting in a conviction and sentence.

Fees.

125. The fees realized during the year were Rs. 2,573 as contrasted with Rs. 2,476 in the preceding year.

34. Public Works.

Total expenditure.

126. The total outlay of the year on Public Works in the Roads and Buildings Branch amounted to 59 lakhs.

Imperial Civil Works.

127. The total outlay was nearly 6½ lakhs. The new General Post Office at Lahore and the new Imperial Civil Secretariat at Simla were completed; while additions and alterations on a very large scale at Snowdon, the residence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, were sanctioned and put in hand.

Imperial Military works.

128. The total outlay on works was Rs. 91,394. The Remount Depôt at Mona in the Jhelum Canal Colony was taken over from the Military Works Services. At the request of the Military Department of the Government of India, it was decided that all the Imperial stallion stables in the Province should be taken over by the Punjab Government for maintenance, and the transfer was put in hand.

Provincial Civil Works.

129. The expenditure amounted to nearly 22½ lakhs on new works, and to nearly 12½ lakhs on repairs. The office for the Colonization Officer

at Sargodha was completed; a permanent electric light installation was provided for Government House, Lahore; Rs. 13,000 were expended on new fittings for the Lahore Museum; a new Normal School was built at Lahore, and additions were made to the Central Model and Central Training Schools. A new Normal and Model School was built at Delhi. Other works include improvements to jails; new Police Lines at Miánwáli and Campbellpur; Civil rest-houses and offices.

130. The expenditure on communications amounted to nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against 13 lakhs last year. The increased expenditure on new roads is being maintained, but the wants of the Province in this connection are very heavy. In the Chenab Canal Colony very good progress was made with feeder roads which are most necessary for the conveyance to the railway of the large amount of field produce raised in the Colony. Six miles of the Sángla-Shorkot Road were completed and opened to traffic; station roads are well in hand at Campbellpur; and in the Jhelum Canal Colony the road from Shahpur to Sargodha, the probable new head-quarters of the district, was completed. In Lahore itself, extensive improvements to the Upper Mall were put in hand. Roads.

131. Three out of the five open septic tanks for sewage disposal were completed at Simla; as also were two subsidiary steam pumping installations designed to supplement the water-supply in abnormally dry years by 70,000 gallons. A new mule road from Sanjauli to Kaithu was two-thirds finished. The work of improving the road from Sanjauli to Mashobra into a good driving road was nearly completed; and satisfactory progress has been made in enlarging the old Sanjauli Tunnel to give a roadway of 18 feet with a height of 16 feet. A tunnel is also in course of construction under the Ridge near the Town Hall. Simla improvement.

132. The Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar was completed at a cost of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th November 1904. At Lahore, work was started on a platform and pedestal to carry the statue of the late Queen Victoria. It is to be surmounted by a domed canopy carried on pillars, the whole rising to a height of 50 feet and being built entirely of white marble. The Victoria Jubilee Hospital.

133. Provincial boat bridges were maintained over the Rivers Jhelum at Khushab; Ravi at Shahdara; and Indus at Dera Ghási Khan. During the hot weather the North-Western Railway as usual worked a steam ferry service at Dera Ghási Khan supplemented by the Koreshi boat ferry. Boat bridges.

134. No relief works were required during the year, and work was restricted to keeping the famine programmes up to date and preparing new schemes. Projects for providing work for 350,000 labourers for six months were added to the programmes during the year. Famine Relief Works.

135. The work in the Lahore Division became so heavy owing to the large number of sanitary and other works which are being carried out by Government for the Municipality that it became necessary to open a second Executive Division to deal mainly with these Municipal schemes and also to relieve the original division of some of the ordinary work. This arrangement came into force from the 15th December 1904. A new sub-division was found necessary at Campbellpur, the head-quarters of the new Attock District, to construct the numerous Civil buildings required. An additional sub-division was formed at Rohtak, to relieve the Hissar sub-division of the charge of that district, the charge of the two being too scattered for one Sub-Divisional Officer. The Kasauli Sub-Division was abolished as the special works for which it was formed were completed, and the Kulu Sub-Division was temporarily closed for the winter months, the staff being transferred to Simla for employment on the construction of new roads, enlargement of the Sanjauli Tunnel and construction of the tunnel under the Ridge. Administrative changes.

Dera Ghazi Khan Protective Works.

136. The river Indus at Dera Ghàzi Khan for the past year under review has been flowing in two main channels of nearly equal volume; the larger one taking a more easterly direction with a greater velocity and the smaller showing a tendency to erode the bank to the north of Cantonments and impinge on the nose of the stone bund. It was consequently necessary to strengthen the stone bund at a cost of Rs. 10,233, and as further danger was apprehended, a reserve of 70,000 cubic feet of stone was collected. The main stream, however, continued to flow in the more easterly channel, probably forced over by the brushwood groyne constructed by the Irrigation Branch which held and was most effective and all danger appeared to be at an end with the close of the flood season, the only suspicious element in the situation being the steady erosion that has taken place on the bank to the north of Cantonments.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

137. The works classified under this head are mainly those of a local character connected with sanitary improvements in towns or with private undertakings, which for convenience are carried out by the Public Works Department. The most important of these are mentioned in the sections no Medical Relief and Sanitation in Chapter VI. The new Civil Station at Sargodha, which will probably be the head-quarters of the Shahpur District, was laid out with roads, public gardens and residential and other sites, and some of the more important roads were metalled. Planting of trees in the gardens and as avenues along the roads was put in hand. Shops were built in some of the bazárs. At Toba Tek Singh and Bhalwal metalling of the main streets was carried out and shops were built in the Grain Market in Bhalwal. Land was taken up at convenient centres along the new Jech Doab Railway for markets for the sale of local produce. Land was taken up for the Civil Station and bazár at Campbellpur and a number of metalled roads in the station were put in hand. Projects aggregating Rs. 13,76,000 were either prepared or scrutinized by the Public Works Department for different local bodies.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Railway extensions in the Punjab. Formation of Railway Board.

138. The Kálka-Simla Railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge which was opened for traffic last year must for some time to come remain a noticeable feature of the report. The Borogh Tunnel, 3,752 feet long, on this railway was completed during the year. This is the second longest tunnel in India. The formation of a Railway Board for the general control and administration of Indian Railways has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and the members of the Board assumed office in March 1905. The railway survey for a branch line from Lodhrán to Mailsi (40 miles on the 5′ 6″ gauge) on the North-Western State Railway was completed during the year; and two other surveys are in progress. A concession has been granted for the construction, on the 5′ 6″ gauge, of the Amritsar-Patti Railway, about 27 miles in length.

Traffic.

139. The development of passenger traffic has continued; and a larger number of pilgrims, native marriage parties and visitors to fairs were carried by railway. Of the increase of Rs. 364·15 lakhs in the gross receipts from Indian Railways, the North-Western State Railway earned no less than Rs. 129·98 lakhs, or 36 per cent.; while of the increase in the goods receipts, the same railway earned Rs. 123·85 lakhs. There were three accidents on the line, resulting in 4 persons being killed and 19 injured. Slight damage to the line was caused by landslips and rain.

No Tramways or Provincial Railways.

140. There are no public tramways in the Punjab, and no railways under provincial control.

35. Irrigation.

General progress of canals.

141. There are now eight canal systems classed as Productive Major Works,—the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, Sirhind, Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum,

Upper Sutlej, Sidhnai and Indus Inundation Canals; while there are two classed as Productive Major Works under construction, the Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals. Expenditure on capital account was incurred on all these canals except the Sidhnái, but it is only necessary to notice the expenditure of 9 lakhs as regards the Lower Jhelum and 6 lakhs as regards the Indus Canals. The total area irrigated by all the canals—Imperial, Provincial and Native States—during the year was 6,306,384 acres compared with 5,852,185 acres, the average of the three years ending 1903-04. Matters of interest relating to the different canals are noticed below.

Western Jumna.

142. The year was one favoured by seasonable rainfall during the currency of both crops, and it is therefore the more satisfactory to find that the total area irrigated was the second highest yet recorded; the record belonging to the comparatively dry year 1897-98. There were no floods in the river; and the total area irrigated was 760,220 acres as against 663,792 acres last year, showing a considerable advance towards the maximum possible, *viz.*, 809,000 acres. The net income of the year was Rs. 17,39,065, amounting to 10·07 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Bari Doab.

143. The mean rainfall was below the average, but the crops generally were excellent. There was but little damage caused by floods, and the abnormal frost did not seriously effect the outturn of the crops. The total area irrigated forms a new record, being 955,741 acres, or nearly 20,000 more acres than last year. The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 24,04,892, a percentage of 12·13 on capital outlay.

Sirhind Canal.

144. The rainfall was moderate and seasonable, though a severe frost necessitated very large remissions on the rabi crop. A project is being prepared for extending irrigation by means of a new British Branch to be called the Sirsa Supply Branch, which will provide for kharíf irrigation in a tract particularly subjected to drought. The total area irrigated was 1,160,870 acres compared with an average of 1,074,571 acres, taking British and Native States Branches together. The profits earned on the British Branches amounted to Rs. 17,04,180, equivalent to 6·86 per cent. on capital outlay.

Lower Chenab.

145. The total area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal during the year (including some 59,000 acres which were watered, but not assessed because the crops failed to mature) amounts to no less than 2,005,039 acres; and these figures show the very remarkable progress this canal has made in a very short time. Owing to the very great length and size of the Gugera Branch as well as to the new extensions made and contemplated, a sixth Division (the "Buralla Division") has been formed in this Circle. The total area of Crown waste land allotted up to date on this canal amounts to 1,819,466 acres.

Lower Jhelum Canal.

146. The capital expenditure incurred on this canal during the year amounted to over 9 lakhs. The area irrigated during the year was 305,900 acres as compared with 279,260 acres during the previous year. The results of the year's working are disappointing, owing to the small area sown in kharíf 1904; and for this the severe visitation of plague must be held accountable. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,85,906, leaving a deficit of Rs. 19,435 on the year's working.

Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals.

147. The sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the Triple Canal Project Estimate (of which the Upper Chenab Canal forms the second link) was received in January 1905, and the same remark applies to the Upper Jhelum Canal, which forms the first link in the chain. Expenditure in connection with these two projects has been on account of surveys.

Major Inundation Canals.

148. The year was not a particularly favourable one on the three Inundation Canals which are classed as Major Works, though the Sidhnái Canal was in flow 263 days during the year as against 161 days and 186 days

in the two triennial periods ending 1900-01 and 1903-04, respectively. The area irrigated increased by 43,000 acres on the Sidhnái, and decreased on the Upper Sutlej and Indus Inundation Canals.

Minor Irrigation Works.

149. The Minor Irrigation Works under the control of the Irrigation Department comprise the Inundation Canals of the Lower Sutlej, Chenab, Shahpur (Imperial), Shahpur (Provincial), Jalálpur, Muzaffargarh, Ghaggar, Rangoi, and Ravi Inundation Canals. The year was not a very favourable one for these canals, chiefly owing to failure of river-supply and to the prevalence of plague. There is no capital account on these canals. The irrigation done by them was very considerably less than last year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

(*a*)—DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Land Revenue.—Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904.

Canal Revenue.—Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for the year 1904-05.

Excise and Opium.—Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

Salt.—Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the official year 1904-05.

Stamps.—Note on the Stamp Statements of the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

Income Tax.—Punjab Income Tax Report for 1904-05.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1904-05.

Local Funds.—Review of the Accounts and Administration of District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1904-05.

Municipal Revenues.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1904-05.

(*b*)—FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA, TWELFTH ISSUE.

Salt.—Tables III 11 and 12.

Excise.—Table V 12.

Stamps.—Tables VIII 22 to 24.

Income Tax.—Tables VIII 2, 3, 8 and 9.]

36. Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

150. The balance sheet of the year works out as follows :— **General.**

The income and expenditure of the Railways, Post Office, Telegraph and Salt Departments are excluded from the account, and Military expenditure and Capital expenditure on canals are also omitted from the calculation.

151. The revenue raised in the Province during 1904-05 is made up as follows, last year's figures being quoted for comparison :— **Details of revenue.**

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Land Revenue ...	2,51·51	2,63·92
Irrigation (excluding land revenue due to canals)	1,75·26	1,82·61
Salt	57·04	52·91
Local Rates	44·76	47·35
Stamps ...	40·48	40·36
Excise and Opium	28·73	32·01
Income Tax	11·69	12·20
Forests ...	17·18	18·74
Police ...	7·05	7·43
Civil Works	6·48	7·90
Interest	3·46	3·23
Law and Justice	3·18	3·34
Tribute ..	2·92	4·10
Jails	1·57	1·80
All other items	13·75	13·89
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	6,65·06	6,91·79

The steady all-round increase of last year was maintained except under the head of Salt, the revenue from which fell in consequence of the reduction in duty. The total rise in receipts came to 26·73 lakhs.

Expenditure.

152. The expenditure, excluding expenditure of the Military, Railways, Post Office (Imperial) and Telegraph Department, Municipal expenditure and Capital expenditure on canals, amounted to 3,72·89 lakhs in 1904-05. The detailed items, with corresponding figures for the previous year, are given below:—

Departments.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Irrigation	65·52	72·96
Public Works	64·85	61·56
Land Revenue	41·72	43·67
Police	37·56	37·82
Law and Justice	33·62	34·27
Medical	14·97	14·67
Education	17·18	19·50
General Administration	12·69	13·76
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13·36	14·23
Jails	9·76	9·50
Forests	11·56	10·12
Political	7·64	7·00
Stationery and Printing	5·28	5·07
Salt	4·23	3·89
All other items	29·77	25·87
Total Expenditure	3,69·71	3,73·89

Abstract of income and expenditure.

153. The following is an abstract of the gross income and expenditure for 1904-05 as recorded in the books of the Accountant-General, Punjab:—

	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue and Expenditure.	1,56,60,331	2,61,92,257	50,48,116	4,69,00,704	26,29,439	2,21,70,372	39,81,189	2,87,81,000
Contributions ...	...	7,90,626	5,465	7,96,091	...	5,465	7,90,626	7,96,091
Debt and remittance heads.	...	...	...	27,56,41,680	...	...	...	29,06,60,691
Total ...	1,56,60,331	2,69,82,883	50,53 581	32,33,38,475	26,29,439	2,21,75,837	47,71,815	32,02,37,782
Opening balance	...	...	...	63,84,229	Closing	balance	...	94,84,922
Grand Total	1,56,60,331	2,69,82,883	50,53,581	32,97,22,704	26,29,439	2,21,75,837	47,71,815	32,97,22,704

37. Land Revenue.

Increase of land revenue.

154. The land revenue collections for the year ending 30th September 1904 have been reviewed in Chapter II, and though the land revenue and the financial year do not entirely correspond, the reasons already given for an increase of income under this head hold good. The receipts for the financial year rose by over 12 lakhs.

38. Irrigation.

Capital expenditure.

155. The capital expenditure to the end of 1904-05 on all canals in operation for which a capital account is kept, inclusive of contributions towards the Sirhind Canal, amounts to nearly 1,093 lakhs, of which nearly 19 lakhs were spent during the year.

Income and expenditure.

156. The income realised during the year came to nearly 213 lakhs, while the expenditure, other than Capital and Interest, amounted to 74 lakhs, thus leaving a profit balance of about 1,39 lakhs, which represents proximately 12·6 per cent. on the total Capital Outlay. If Interest charges, amounting to some 41 lakhs, be included in the calculation, the profit balance comes to 98 lakhs, and the percentage to 8·9. The condition of the Irrigation Department has been already discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

39. Opium and Excise Revenue.

General.

157. The whole Excise administration is shortly to be brought under review by a Commission appointed by the Government of India. The most striking feature of the Excise Administration during the year under report has been the remarkable increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the revenue derived from liquors. A small portion of this increase is due to the fall in imports from the Rosa Distillery, which have decreased by some 10,000 gallons, but is mainly accounted for by the heavy rise in consumption of country spirits. The statement of prosecutions and convictions for excise offences shows that the year was one of considerable administrative activity; it is probable that the Excise authorities have begun to make some headway against illicit distillation; and this fact accounts for the greater part of the increase, a repetition of which must be expected as the administration continues to improve. The increase is further accounted for in part, by such abnormal conditions as the intense cold which prevailed during the spring and the large demand for spirits as a prophylactic against plague; while there can be no doubt that a certain legitimate and unobjectionable increase in consumption follows naturally and inevitably upon years of prosperity. The high rate per head of consumption of opium in the

Phulkián States is remarkable, and it is hard to explain it except by the suggestion that a large amount is imported in order to be exported for illicit sale in British India so as to escape the vend license fees; but further enquiries are necessary before the hypothesis can be considered as proved. The administration of the year has been marked by a stricter control of the *charas* trade, the duty on which has been trebled. It is hoped that the appointment of a new *charas* officer for the warehouse at Leh will lead to the detection of the undoubted leakage which takes place prior to delivery at Ráwalpindi or Sultánpur.

40. Salt Revenue.

Effect of the reduction of salt duty.

158. The gross revenue of the Department, Rs. 1,69,95,683, was less by Rs. 3,48,622 than the gross revenue in 1903-04. The falling off was mainly due to the reduction in the duty which was ordered with effect from the 22nd March 1905, but there was a decrease in the sales of full duty-paid salt of Mds. 8,199, compared with the sales in 1903-04. Sales were very dull in every Division for some time before the Budget statement was announced, as the further reduction made in the duty was anticipated by the traders. The total charges, Rs. 10,77,983, fell by Rs. 40,019, the percentage of charges on the gross receipts being 6·34 per cent. in 1904-05 against 6·44 per cent. in 1903-04. The net receipts, not excluding treaty payments, amounted to Rs. 1,59,17,700, compared with Rs. 1,62,25,527 in 1903-04, and the net revenue, after deduction of all treaty payments, was Rs. 1,29,51,021.

Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Salt Mines.

159. The sales during the year, 2,488,711 maunds, fell short of the sales in 1903-04 by 174,069 maunds; and this decrease occurred almost entirely at Khewra, the outbreak of plague which occurred there during last year having caused the present year to open with a large uncleared balance of through traffic salt. Although plague fortunately did not reappear in Khewra during the year under review, the sales of the Khewra Depôt represent only 85·36 per cent. of those of the whole Division—the first time since 1895-96 that the proportion has been so low. The total proceeds from the Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines amounted to 51 lakhs of rupees as against 55¼ lakhs last year.

Mandi Mines.

160. The sales from the Mandi Mines fell by over 13,000 maunds as compared with the previous year; this decrease being chiefly due to the severity of the past winter.

Sultanpur Salt Works.

161. The sales of Sultánpuri salt during the year exceeded those of last year by 5,000 maunds, and those of 1902-03 by 19,000 maunds; while there was scarcely any uncleared balance at the close of the year.

41. Stamp Revenue.

Triennial figures.

162. This year's report deals with the triennial period 1902—1905. Omitting the figures for the sale of plain paper, the average annual net receipts for the triennium 1902—1905 contrast as follows with those of previous periods :—

	Rs.
1890—1893	34,36,871
1893—1896	35,15,191
1896—1899 (period of distress)	37,10,637
1899—1902	36,40,565
1902—1905	37,97,285

Though slightly less in 1904-05 than in the preceding year, the figures show a steady growth of net revenue from stamps affected temporarily, if at all

by accident or by legislation; but the growth is not uniform under the two heads. Under Non-Judicial there is a fall of Rs. 30,000 on the figures of 1893: while the rise under Judicial has been continuous, if by no means steady, at the rate of nearly a lakh in each triennium. The continued rise in the income from Judicial stamps points no doubt to an increase in litigation, but once it is admitted that the rise is largely due to the increased value rather than the increased number of suits, to a development of urban as opposed to rural litigation, it is clear that it is impossible to draw any definite conclusion from the figures of the Province as a whole as to the effect on this branch of the Stamp Revenue of the Alienation of Land Act. That Act has, no doubt, a tendency to encourage suits for money; but the substitution of money-decrees for permanent alienations of land is not a change to be regretted. As regards the new Limitation Act, it is too soon as yet to draw any conclusions from the figures. But its avowed object was to discourage and render unnecessary frequent suits; and it seems almost impossible that it should not have this effect, to some extent at least. As regards the sale of Non-Judicial stamps, in nearly all the districts of the Province the anticipated effect of the Act continues, and the average income from the sale of Non-Judicial stamps was close upon a lakh of rupees less than the average of the previous three years. The rapid growth in the income from one-anna receipt stamps is again a feature of the statistics. The annual average for 1899—1902 was Rs. 1,40,603. In 1902—1905 it was Rs. 1,60,567, and in the third year of the triennium it touched the high figure of Rs. 1,73,775. The rise was practically universal throughout the Province.

42. Assessed Taxes.

Triennial figures.

163. This year's report deals with the triennium 1902—1905. The triennium contains two features of more than usual interest: during the whole of the period the figures relate to the Punjab as separate from the North-West Frontier Province, and in this period was passed Act XI of 1903, which naturally has had a very marked effect on the returns and general administration of the tax. The following tables show (*a*) the percentages paid by the different classes contributing to the total assessment under all parts, and (*b*) the effect of the new Act on the present Class I (paying on incomes from Rs. 1,000—1,250) :—

(*a*)

Class.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Class.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Rs. Rs.				Rs. Rs.			
I, 500 to 750	14·5	...	...	VII, 5,000 to 10,000	11·2	13·4	13·3
II, 750 to 1,000	9·7	...	...	VIII, 10,000 to 20,000	7·1	9·8	9·7
I, 1,000 to 1,250	8·3	13·8	14·04	IX, 20,000 to 30,000	2·7	3·6	3·5
II, 1,250 to 1,500	6·6	8·3	8·08	X, 30,000 to 40,000	2·4	2·3	2·7
III, 1,500 to 1,750	5·2	6·7	6·5	XI, 40,000 to 50,000	0·7	1·8	0·8
IV, 1,750 to 2,000	5·1	6·2	6·05	XII, 50,000 to 1,00,000	1·3	1·7	2·9
V, 2,000 to 2,500	6·9	8·5	8·2	XIII, 1,00,000 and more	3·2	4·02	4·6
VI, 2,500 to 5,000	14·4	17·9	17·5				

(*b*)

Number of assessees.	On income of		
	Class I, Rs. 500—750.	Class II, Rs. 750—1,000.	Class III, Rs. 1,000—1,250, present Class I.
1902-03	18,481	8,133	5,449
1903-04	...	...	7,397
1904-05	...	...	7,708

It may be said that the new Act has benefited a large number of persons (for instance, Government clerks on small pay) without causing a proportionate diminution of revenue; while the incidence per assessee was Rs. 29 before the passing of the Act (1902-03) and Rs. 54 in each of the two succeeding years. The continuous decrease in the uncollected balances is a satisfactory feature. During the triennium three Extra Assistant Commissioners were deputed to revise the income-tax assessment; and the result of their labours appears to be a fairer and more even assessment, together with a gain in revenue to Government.

43. Forest Revenue.

164. [Forest revenue and expenditure have already been noticed in Chapter IV.]

44. Provincial Revenues.

Income and Expenditure.

165. The income and expenditure under the Provincial section of accounts during the past years have been as follows:—

Year.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-03	14,96,350	2,25,09,616	2,14,80,846	25,25,120
1903-04	25,25,120	2,30,60,668	2,23,85,788	32,00,000
1904-05	32,00,000	2,69,82,883	2,21,75,837	80,07,046

The figures for 1904-05 are not final, but are liable to correction in next year's Administration Report. The balance of Rs. 25,25,120 at the end of 1902-03 includes a special grant of 10 lakhs made by the Government of India for outlay on special works in the following year. The balance of 32 lakhs at the end of 1903-04 includes 20 lakhs for the extension and improvement of Simla and 2 lakhs for works of public utility. The revenue classed as Provincial consists of a share of the receipts of the general revenues, the principal heads of which, with the exception of Provincial Rates, have been discussed above. Provincial Rates on land include the rate levied under the District Boards Act, 1883, which is noticed in the following section, and the Patwári cess, the expenditure of which is shown under Land Revenue (Local). The greater portion of the expenditure, excluding Irrigation expenditure shown in the table above, is Provincial. The wholly Imperial heads of expenditure are Assignments, Political, Political Pensions, Ecclesiastical and Salt. The Provincial settlement, which was entered into in March 1897, for the reasons stated in the report of the year before last, continued till the 31st March 1905. From the 1st April 1905 a *quasi*-permanent settlement has been entered into.

45. Local Funds.

166. The accounts for the year were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts under the system of peripatetic audit. **Audit.**

167. The closing balances on 31st March 1905 aggregated Rs. 12,74,000 as against Rs. 10,80,000 in the previous year. The balances of the District Boards of Jullundur, Siálkot and Dera Gházi Khan fell below the prescribed minimum, but no District Board overdrew its balance. **Balances.**

168. Eliminating Debt Head transactions, the total income for the year amounted to Rs. 33,59,000 against Rs. 31,68,000 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,91,000. The increase of Rs. 1,38,000 under the heading Provincial Rates is due chiefly to good harvests which led to the recovery in full of the current demands and the payment of arrears due to suspensions in previous years. The increase of Rs. 69,000 under the heading Civil Works is chiefly due to the sale of shop sites in the Hissar and Ludhiána Districts. **Income.**

169. The expenditure rose from Rs. 30,89,000 to Rs. 31,81,000, an increase of Rs. 92,000. Increases of expenditure occurred under the heads Education (Rs. 44,000), due to the opening of new Primary Schools; Scientific and Other Minor Departments (Rs. 21,000); and Civil Works (Rs. 1,25,000), due chiefly to heavy expenditure in the newly created district of Lyallpur. Decreases occurred under the heads Medical (Rs. 8,000), Irrigation (Rs. 5,000), and Contributions (Rs. 86,000) attributable to the payment in 1903-04 by several District Boards of the arrear contribution due to Government. **Expenditure.**

170. Through this head the obligations of District Boards to Government and *vice versâ* are adjusted. On the receipt side there is a decrease of Rs. 14,000, which is due chiefly to the recovery of arrear contributions from Provincial by certain District Boards in the preceding year. The contributions remaining due to Government on the 31st March 1905 aggregate Rs. 92,000 against Rs. 1,02,000 shown as outstanding on the 31st March 1904. **Contributions.**

171. The total outlay on Civil Works amounted to Rs. 10,29,000 as against Rs. 9,04,000 in the previous year. The increase is due to Original Works in Lyallpur District, to repairs to roads in Gurdáspur District, to school boarding-houses in three other districts, and to establishment charges in the two new districts of Attock and Lyallpur. **Civil Works.**

172. The decrease of Rs. 8,000 in expenditure under the head Medical is due to the transfer of the Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran to the "Mission to the Lepers in the East." The recovery from the District Boards concerned of the charges for the maintenance of lepers in that asylum is now effected through the "Contribution" head. **Medical Charges.**

46. Municipal Funds.

173. The accounts for the year were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts under the system of peripatetic audit. **Audit.**

174. The balances of the several Municipalities and Notified Areas at the beginning of the year aggregated Rs. 19,48,000 and at the close of the year Rs. 20,92,000, *viz.*, Rs. 16,78,000 in cash and Rs. 4,14,000 in investments. The balances of a few Minor Municipalities and Notified Areas fell below the prescribed minimum, chiefly owing to plague. **Balances.**

175. The balance of loans outstanding on 31st March 1905 aggregated Rs. 51,52,000 against Rs. 49,23,000 on 31st March 1904. The increase of Rs. 2,29,000 represents the difference between the advances (Rs. 3,92,000) taken up during the year by certain Municipalities against the sanctioned loans and the instalments (Rs. 1,63,000) paid in repayment of loans advanced in previous years. The financial condition of each indebted Municipality was satisfactory, the closing balance on 31st March 1905 in every case having been above the minimum prescribed by Government. **Loans.**

Income and expenditure.

176. The total income and expenditure exclusive of Debt Head Transactions amounted to Rs. 51,63,000 and Rs. 52,39,000 against Rs. 49,33,000 and Rs. 52,55,000 respectively in the previous year.

Sources of revenue.

177. The revenue of Municipalities is roughly divided into three main classes,—(1) Realizations under Special Acts, (2) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation, (3) Taxation. The subject of Municipal taxation has been dealt with in Chapter III.

Income under Special Acts.

178. The chief sources of income under Special Acts are from cattle-pounds, hackney carriage licenses and chaukídára tax. The total realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 41,000 as against Rs. 38,000 last year. The increase is due to larger income from cattle-pounds.

Income raised from Municipal properties.

179. The total revenue derived from this source aggregated Rs. 7,06,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,000 compared with the previous year, which is due chiefly to the loss of school fees from certain schools which were provincialized, and partly to larger income from sales of lands in the preceding year.

Grants and contributions.

180. The income under this head amounted to Rs. 2,71,000 against Rs. 3,07,000 in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the re-provincialization of certain localized schools having led a reduction in the grant made by Government for the maintenance of those institutions.

Miscellaneous income.

181. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,67,000 against Rs. 3,98,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 69,000. The increase has occurred chiefly under the head "Refunds of amounts drawn but not expended," which is due to the fact that the Public Works Department refunded Rs. 56,000 during the year under report to the Amritsar Municipality as the unexpended balance of the sanctioned amount for the city drainage schemes, &c., and partly to better income from sale of water, especially in Lahore, where there was an increase in house connections.

Expenditure.

182. The total expenditure of Municipalities amounted to Rs. 52,39,000, a decrease of Rs. 14,000 under the expenditure last year. An increase of Rs. 96,000 under the head General Administration and Collection Charges is spread over several sub-heads, the most important of which are office establishment, audit fees, &c. (Rs. 39,000) and refunds (Rs. 37,000). The expenditure on Public Safety aggregated Rs. 7,31,000 against Rs. 7,14,000 last year, the increase being chiefly due to improvements in Municipal lighting. Expenditure under the head Contributions decreased by Rs. 45,000, owing to a stricter application of the rule that contributions should be classified to the service heads represented by the objects for which they are made. Miscellaneous expenditure incurred at Amritsar in connection with the opening ceremonies of the Water-Works and the Victoria Jubilee Hall, added to larger payments of interest on loans, helped to increase expenditure under the head Miscellaneous by Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 3,20,000.

Expenditure on public health and convenience.

183. The expenditure charged to this head amounted to Rs. 26,75,000 against Rs. 27,90,000 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 1,15,000 is due mainly to a large outlay in the previous year on Water-Works and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar.

Municipal expenditure on public instruction.

184. The charge under this head amounted to Rs. 6,20,000 against Rs. 6,15,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,000 only. The total number of scholars on the rolls of secondary schools managed by Municipal Boards on 31st March last was 14,192, or 7,400 less than in the previous year. The number in the secondary and primary stages of instruction has fallen from 7,507 to 3,842 and 14,085 to 10,350 respectively. The decrease is due to the Board Schools at the head-quarters of districts having recently been taken over by the Government.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

[Detailed information and statistics will be found in the following reports and publications :—

Census.—Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, 1903, by H. A. Rose, I.C.S.

Births and Deaths.— *Sanitation.*— Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab and Proceedings of the Sanitary Board and the Report on Sanitary Works for the year 1904. Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, Ninth Issue, 1905, Tables XIII.

Emigration.— Census Report, *as above*, and Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, Tables XXXV, Twelvth Issue.

Medical Relief.— Notes on the Annual Statements of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the Punjab for the year ending 31st December 1904. Judicial, &c, Statistics, *as above*, Tables XIV and XV.

Report of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum for the year 1904.

Vaccination.— Notes on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1904-05. Judicial, &c., Statistics, *as above*, Tables XVI.]

47. Details of Census.

(See pages 153—160 of the Report for the year 1901-02 and the Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, 1902.)

48. Births and Deaths.

185. The vital statistics of the Punjab for the year 1904 are dominated by plague in even a greater degree than those of the previous year. In other respects 1904 was a healthy year. The autumn monsoon was somewhat lighter than usual; there was no serious outbreak of malarial fever such as marked the autumn of 1903, and there was very little mortality from either cholera or small-pox, the total mortality from cholera being 716 only. There was a marked reduction in the mortality under the general head *fevers*, the rate (18·82 per *mille*) being about equal to that of the healthy years 1895 to 1899. Deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa and respiratory diseases also declined. Prices on the whole were lower than in the previous year, and the crops—more especially the *rabi*—were in many districts above the average. Conditions were therefore favourable for the recovery from the heavy death-rate and somewhat low birth-rate of 1903. Statistics show, however, that the death-rate actually rose from 49·0 to 49·06 per *mille*, while the birth-rate fell from 42·9 to 41·5 per *mille*. It may be noted that plague caused no less than $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the total death-rate for the year, and the total number of deaths (396,357) is not only nearly double that of the previous year, but exceeds by 6,825, the total mortality from plague registered between October 1897 (when the first outbreak occurred) to the end of 1903. The birth-rate (41·5 per *mille*), while lower than that of the previous year (42·9 per *mille*), is practically the same as the mean average (41·4 per *mille*) recorded in the preceding quinquennial period. This General.

average is, however, a low one, as it includes the bad years 1900 and 1901, when the birth-rate was, owing to the effects of cholera, famine and malarial epidemics, registered as 38·8 and 35·4 only. The average in the healthy year 1899 was 46·2. The Punjab birth-rate is now lower than that of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bengal. The low average birth-rate in what was otherwise a distinctly favourable year is no doubt attributable to the effects of plague, but the unusual autumnal sickness of 1903 was also no doubt largely responsible. The improvement in the health of Municipal towns would appear to be due to a decrease in the mortality from fevers. The influence of the principal diseases on the vital statistics is exhibited in the mortality bill for the Province as follows:—

	Deaths per mille.
Plague ...	19·7
Fevers ...	18·82
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	0·60
Small-pox ...	0·48
Cholera ...	0·04

Plague.

186. One proof of the terrible extent to which the ravages of plague have increased in the Punjab during the year is the fact that the Municipal death-rate from this disease has increased by 5·05. The plague returns for the Municipal towns (14·09 per *mille*) continue to compare very favourably with those recorded in rural circles (20·34 per *mille*), and it is noticeable that the largest urban mortality occurred in the smaller Municipalities. In the four largest towns the plague rate is again comparatively low, being only 1·29 per *mille* in Delhi, 9·37 in Lahore, 6·85 in Amritsar, and almost *nil* in Multán. There seem good grounds for the conclusion that the infant population remains unaffected by plague; and that in badly-infected districts the Hindu mortality is generally less than that of Muhammadan. Siálkot affords the only exception. During the year there were epidemics of plague in 26 of the 29 districts of the Punjab, the districts of Kángra, Miánwáli and Muzaffargarh alone escaping with a few imported cases of plague. Eight Native States suffered from outbreaks of plague during the year; and the most marked increase occurred in the Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Gujrát and Shahpur Districts, while the Gujránwála and Lahore Districts experienced a marked decrease. During the year under report 49,107 inoculation operations were performed in British districts as against 327,357 operations last year,—in the case of inoculated persons the percentage of deaths being 70·63, while among uninoculated the percentage was as high as 83·90. No special measures were taken for inducing the people to submit to inoculation, and the operation was performed almost solely in response to the spontaneous demands of the people. The people, however, remained on the whole apathetic in their attitude to the precautions advocated by Government. The inoculations were comparatively few; the isolation of the sick and separation of contacts were seldom resorted to; and the inhabitants of uninfected villages in very few cases exercised their right to exclude persons coming from infected centres. The result of an experiment in the destruction of rats on a considerable scale in the Delhi District is awaited with interest.

Fevers.

187. The marked reduction in the mortality registered under the head of fevers has already been referred to. A heavy monsoon rainfall in the Province is always followed by a severe epidemic of malarial fevers; and in many of the districts the monsoon rainfall during the year was vers scanty. Trial measures regarding the destruction of mosquitoes continue to be carried on in the selected towns of Gujránwála and Gujrát, but the prevalence of plague again interfered with the operations.

49. Emigration and Immigration.

(There is nothing special to report under this heading.)

50. Medical Relief.

General.

188. The Report on Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions this year deals with the triennium 1902—1904. The number of dispensaries dealt with is 371 as against 358 last year. The difference is due to inclusion of a number of private aided dispensaries, the Loeal Fund dispensaries having actually decreased from 239 to 236. The number of in-patients treated is slightly below that of last year, but the difference is not sufficient to call for detailed comment. The decrease in the number of malarial patients affords the best test of the healthiness of the year. As regards the figures dealing with treatment of in-door patients, it is satisfactory to note the decline of the death-rate from 4·28 to 3·42. The number of out-patients is somewhat less than in 1903; but considering the healthiness of the year, a more considerable decrease might have been expected. Proof of the growing popularity of the dispensaries is afforded by the figures showing the number of eye-cases treated; the number of patients treated for diseases of the eye being no less than 16 per cent. of the total number of persons attending the hospitals. The numbers of women and children patients continue to show an increase; and the attendance of women at general dispensaries compares favourably with that at the purely female hospitals where these institutions exist side by side. The number of operations were 172,443 as against 162,396 during the previous year, this increase being apparently largely due to minor operations; while the most satisfactory feature is the increase in the number of operations for cataract and the percentage of successes. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 7,52,027; the total expenditure Rs. 6,77,207; and the number of beds available was 3,172, of which 2,154 were for men and the remainder for women. The following tables show the daily average attendance of in-patients and out-patients during the triennial period:—

In-patients.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Men	1,242·43	1,311·74	1,354·21
Women	338·16	387·39	432·39
Children	104·18	114·43	137·81
Total ...	1,684·77	1,813·56	1,924·41

Out-patients.

1902	19,736·04
1903	21,645·82
1904	21,528·30

New Hospitals.

189. The work at Jullundur, the Mayo Hospital at Lahore and Simla (Ripon Hospital) is progressive. The Jullundur Civil Hospital leads the way in cataract operations; while the Multán Civil Hospital heads the list for operations for calculus. New hospitals are in contemplation at Hissar, Rohtak and Jullundur; and it is hoped that at Simla a contagious hospital for Europeans will be ready during the current season. It has not yet been found practicable to occupy the new hospital at Amritsar, the drainage still requiring attention. The construction of the Victoria Memorial Hospital in the Gujránwála District has been sanctioned; and a building grant of Rs. 25,000 for the enlargement of hospital buildings has been made by the Punjab Government on account of the North Indian School of Medicine for Native Christian Women at Ludhiána. Classes for *dháis* at Lahore, Amritsar and Multán, in connection with the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, were in existence throughout the year.

Leper Asylums.

190. There are 6 Leper Asylums in the Province; of which three have been transferred to the control of the Mission to Lepers in the East in consideration of annual provincial contributions. The number of lepers treated during the year was 558; 31 are said to have been discharged benefited, 57 died and 101 left of their own accord.

Pasteur Institute.

191. The Pasteur Institute at Kasauli treated 248 European and 364 Indian patients, with only 5 failures (all natives).

Lunatic Asylum.

192. The population of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum (705 inmates) continues steadily to rise. The fall in the total expenditure from Rs. 1,29,972 to Rs. 73,302 is due chiefly to the considerably smaller expenditure on Public Works.

Chemical Examiner.

193. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases referred to and analyses performed by the Chemical Examiner during the year. This increase, however, has been accompanied by a decrease in the ratio of detection, both in human and cattle poisoning cases, apparently due partly to a lack of discrimination in a number of the references made. Arsenic is still the favourite poison in the Province, having been used in 55 per cent. of the human cases and in over 91 per cent. of the cattle-poisoning cases detected.

51. Sanitation.

Sanitary Board.

194. The Sanitary Board met four times during the year, and various important projects and schemes were considered and approved, and were forwarded to the Local Government for sanction—among them being the Sargodha Water-Works Scheme, a scheme for improving the drainage of certain sections of Amritsar City, the Jhelum Drainage Scheme, the Ambála Intramural Drainage Scheme, and the Drainage Scheme of Muktsar. Other projects considered were the Chiniot Drainage Scheme and a Suburban Drainage Scheme for Delhi. During the year the Amritsar Water-Works (estimated cost 10½ lakhs) were completed, and were opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Good progress has been made in adopting measures for preventing the excessive use of water and for checking loss by waste from the Simla Water-Works; while recommendations have been forwarded to the Government of India in connection with a hydro-electric installation to increase the water-supply of Simla and light the station with electricity. Satisfactory results have been given by the septic tanks in use at Simla; where the sewage extension works have been practically completed. An enquiry made into the cause of an outbreak of an enteric fever in that station during October resulted in the conclusion that the outbreak could not be ascribed to any defect in the station's water or drainage works. With a view to pushing on the different sanitary schemes projected in Lahore, a second Public Works Department Division has been formed there, and the work of draining and improving the Lahore Mall has been put in hand. The Intramural Drainage Works for Delhi and Ambála have been commenced; the Gojra and Toba Tek Singh Water-supply and Drainage Works and the Dharmsála Water-Works are still under construction. It is disappointing to note the small amount of interest taken by the Municipal Committees in the important matter of sewage disposal. Good work has been done in the clearing and repairing of wells, and a large number of villages have been supplied with sanitary note-books. The absence of competition, however, for rewards and *khillats* for improved village sanitation shows that the rural population have yet to realise that cleanliness is one of the most powerful enemies of plague.

52. Vaccination.

Vaccination.

195. The Punjab Vaccination Report this year deals with the triennial period ending 1904-05. As has already been remarked, there was very little mortality from small-pox during the year, but the number of vaccinations have increased over last year's figures by 34,666. The figure of chief interest is the increase in the number of re-vaccinations,—137,752 against 84,918 in the first year of the triennium. The average cost of each successful operation was the same as last year,—two annas four pies. The returns of vaccinations in Municipalities in which the Act is in force show that about 73 per cent. of the 'available' children under one year of age were vaccinated.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[Detailed information on the subject of Education will be found in the Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the Punjab and in the statistical tables appended thereto, also in the tables under X—Education in the yearly volumes of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India published by the Director-General of Statistics. Under heading XII of the same volume statistics of printing presses and newspapers are given.]

53. General System of Public Instruction.

Public Instruction.

196. The general system and history of Public Instruction in the Punjab was explained in the report of 1901-02 (paragraphs 616—635). It will not be treated again till 1911-12.

54. Education.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total figures.

197. The number of public institutions was 3,302 against 3,245 with 199,039 pupils as against 194,915 in the previous year. These include 246 institutions in Native States with 14,303 pupils and 3,056 institutions with 184,736 pupils in British Territory. The number of institutions in Native States has fallen by 1 and the number of pupils by 449, while in British Territory there has been an increase of 57 institutions and 4,573 pupils. The number of private institutions has fallen by 77 from 4,701 to 4,624 and the number of pupils by 391 from 76,315 to 75,924 ; of these, the schools in Native States have fallen by 104 from 861 to 757 and the number of pupils by 677 from 8,844 to 8,167. In British Territory the schools have increased from 3,840 to 3,867 and the pupils from 67,471 to 67,757. The number of pupils under instruction in schools and colleges for girls in British Territory has fallen by 55 from 25,677 to 25,622, and in Native States by 289 from 1,867 to 1,578. The number of institutions of all kinds is 7,926, or 21 less than in the previous year, but the number of pupils has risen by 3,733 from 271,230 to 274,963.

Colleges.

198. There are 18 colleges for males, of which 4 are in Native States. Of the Arts Colleges (English), the 10 in British territory have 1,196 students, or 11 more than in the previous year, while the 3 in Native States have 67 students against 61 in the previous year. The Oriental College, Lahore, had 86 students against 79, and the Oriental Department of the Patiála College had 29 against 35 in the previous year. The Law College had an increase of 37 students from 133 to 170 ; the Medical College an increase of 40 from 234 to 274 ; and the Central Training College an increase of 42 from 127 to 169. St. Bede's Training College for Women had 16 students.

Secondary Schools.

199. The number of schools has fallen by 5 from 379 to 374, but the number of pupils has risen from 67,509 to 67,788. In British Territory the schools have fallen from 326 to 321, but the number of pupils has risen from 59,654 to 60,293 ; the number of boys' schools has fallen from 291 to 286, while the number of pupils increased from 56,749 to 57,270 ; the number of girls' schools continues to be 35, while the number of pupils increased from 2,905 to 3,023. There are, as before, 53 schools in Native States, but the number of pupils has fallen from 7,855 to 7,495.

Primary Schools.

200. The number of schools has increased from 2,822 to 2,878 and the number of pupils from 123,048 to 126,224. In British Territory the schools increased from 2,633 to 2,690 and the pupils from 116,261 to 119,516. The number of boys' schools increased by 49 and of pupils by 2,976, while the number of girls' schools increased by 8 and of pupils by 279. In Native States the number of schools decreased by 1 from 189 to 188 and of pupils by 79 from 6,787 to 6,708.

Special Schools.

201. The number of these schools has risen from 27 to 31 and pupils from 2,504 to 3,020. Of these, 30 schools and 3,016 pupils are in British Territory and 1 school with 4 pupils in a Native State. The schools for boys in British Territory have increased from 20 to 21 and the number of pupils from 2,212 to 2,495; the number of schools for girls has increased from 6 to 9 and the number of pupils from 278 to 521.

Private Institutions.

202. In British Territory the number of schools for boys has increased by 64 from 3,264 to 3,328 and of pupils by 997 from 57,727 to 58,724; the number of schools for girls has fallen by 37 from 576 to 539 and of pupils by 711 from 9,744 to 9,033. In Native States the number of schools has fallen by 104 from 861 to 757 and of pupils by 677 from 8,844 to 8,167. The number of schools has, on the whole, decreased by 77 and of the pupils by 391.

Expenditure.

203. The total expenditure on institutions of all kinds in British Punjab during 1904-05 rose from Rs. 39,18,070 to Rs. 41,06,320. This was provided from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Imperial Government	1,26,573
Provincial Government	14,13,249
District Boards	6,32,323
Municipalities	3,43,909
Fees	9,62,633
Other Sources	6,27,633

The contribution from the Provincial Government was Rs. 84,517 more than in the previous year.

Fees.

204. The income from Fees was Rs. 9,62,633, of which Tuition Fees amounted to Rs. 7,40,101 and Other Fees to Rs. 2,22,532. There was an increase of Rs. 14,237 under Tuition Fees and a decrease of Rs. 29,694 under Other Fees, due to the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination. The expenditure was 23·4 of the total cost of education.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Arts Examinations.

205. In the Intermediate (Arts) 254 passed out of 558, or 45·5 per cent., against 232 out of 505, or 45·9 per cent. last year. On the Science side 12 passed out of 24 against 14 out of 26, and on the Oriental side 4 passed out of 5 against 1 out of 3. In the B. A. Examination 293 candidates appeared and 157 passed, or 53·6 per cent., against 273 and 128, or 46·8 per cent. last year. In the B. O. L. Examination 2 passed out of 4 against 2 out of 3. In the B. Sc. Examination 4 passed out of 5 against 3 out of 5. In the M. A. Examination 21 passed out of 40 against 18 out of 36. In the M. O. L. Examination one candidate went up and passed. In Arts the total number of candidates was 930 and of passes 455 against 825 and 384, respectively. Of College candidates 380 passed out of 704 against 344 out of 664. Of private candidates 75 passed out of 226, or 33·2 per cent., against 54 out of 187, or 28·8 per cent.

Oriental Language Examinations.

206. In these examinations 295 passed out of 568 against 228 out of 444.

General progress.

207. The general character of instruction is improving along with the improvement in the calibre of the teachers and the supply of necessary furniture and appliances. The suggestions of inspecting officers are receiving more attention, and the rules of recognition have proved a boon to private enterprise.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Number of institutions.

208. The Training Institutions are the Central Training College, Lahore, for the training of English Masters for all departments of schools, and of Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Departments; a Normal School at Lahore, Delhi, Multán, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi, where male teachers are trained for appointments in Primary Schools and Departments; a Normal School for Women at Lahore, which trains for appointments in Primary Schools; and St. Bede's College, Simla, for the training of female teachers for European Schools. There

are also training classes for girls attached to several schools. The Central Training College and the Normal School for Women are under the immediate control of the Director, the other Normal Schools are under the control of the Circle Inspectors with the exception of that at Lahore, which is under the Principal of the Central Training College, who also visits the other Normal Schools.

The Central Model School.

209. This school maintains its popularity and efficiency. The number on the rolls rose from 766 to 811, and the income from fees from Rs. 12,675 to Rs. 13,348. The results of the public examinations were on the whole good, and especially so in the case of the Entrance (Arts and Science Faculties). In the Clerical and Commercial Examination, held for the first time in connection with the Central Model School, 7 boys passed out of 12. The Sime Athletic Shield was again won, and Physical and Moral training have, as usual, received careful attention.

Agriculture, Mensuration and Drawing.

210. This branch of study in the Normal Schools still requires a considerable amount of attention. Improvement is shown, however, in the quality of the work done and in the greater facilities in the way of land and water. The Inspector, Delhi Circle, makes no mention whatever of this work. This is probably due to the fact that the school has not yet occupied the new buildings. The Principal, Central Training College, notes that the work done in the Jullundur Normal School is the best in the Punjab. The general method of instruction in addition to practice in ploughing, sowing, weeding and watering is to train the students by observation and the keeping of journals in which they enter the results of their work. Practical Mensuration has received greater attention, and is reported on as having improved. In Ráwalpindi the students are taken out once a fortnight for field work. In Drawing, for the Junior Drawing Masters' Certificate, Lahore again stands easily first with 32 students passing and 43 certificates being gained. Ráwalpindi passed 24 students and gained 29 certificates. Jullundur must be reckoned as standing second in order of merit with 22 students passing and 35 certificates gained. Multán passed 18 students and gained 24 certificates. Delhi passed 11 students and gained 14 certificates in Drawing.

The year's progress.

211. The masters of the Central Model School gave 101 observation lessons, and also criticised over 2,000 lessons. The College drawing apparatus has been increased and the staff is now complete. About 300 books, recently published on pedagogic subjects, were added to the College Library, which is now being properly classified and catalogued. A great advance has also been made in the provision of Science apparatus during the year, and with the completion of the Laboratories, the Lecture theatre, dark room, workshop, etc., the College possesses exceptional facilities for the teaching of Science. A Kindergarten exhibition in connection with Prize Day attracted much attention. A course of lectures on Physiology and Anatomy was given by Rái Bahádur Doctor Beli Rám in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association. The building extensions have been finished, and an oil-gas apparatus has been fitted up. For the first time students were presented for the B. T. Degree. The College Debating Club continues to flourish ; and the Library has been more extensively used. The Lahore Normal School has entered its new quarters. The Central Hall, flanked by the class-rooms, library and offices, makes it the finest building of its kind in the Province. The new buildings for the Normal School in Delhi have been completed. In the College the number of students rose from 127 to 169, and in the Normal Schools from 248 to 363. The certificate examination results have been very good. In the College not one of the 162 candidates failed in the practice of teaching, and 98 per cent. passed in the professional subjects. All the candidates for the B. T. Examination passed.

Training of Female Teachers.

212. The Normal School for Women began work in January of the current year. There were 40 students on the rolls in March. Besides this institution there are also Normal Classes in five girls' schools. Fifteen students passed the Certificate Examination.

Supply of trained teachers.

213. The supply of trained teachers is still inadequate. To meet the demand for teachers in Primary Schools, Normal School students were, as a provisional measure, admitted to the certificate examination at the end of the first year's training.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Law.

214. There has been a decided increase in the number of students, there being 170 on the rolls at the close of the year as against 133 in the previous year.

Medicine.

215. The medical profession continues to attract students. The number of students in the College Department has increased by 40 and in the School Department by 17. At the request of the Burma Government 40 students were admitted from that Province.

Medical training of women.

216. The North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiána, had 43 students on the rolls. Besides the regular examinations conducted by the school, 9 students passed in various examinations in connection with the Medical College, Lahore.

Native systems of medicine.

217. These systems are taught in the Madrassa-i-Tibiya, Delhi, and in the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic and Islámia Colleges, Lahore; but there has been a marked falling off in the number of students in attendance.

Veterinary College.

218. There were 153 students on the rolls as against 128 in the previous year. The examination results have been very satisfactory. A class for transport officers and a post-graduate course in contagious diseases were both well attended.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mayo School of Art.

219. The number of students on the rolls has risen from 302 to 333. The examination results have been very satisfactory. Of the students who have passed out, 21 are now employed on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80. The Principal is of opinion that the time has come for the establishment of a Boarding-house in connection with the School.

The Engineering Class.

220. This class, which is under the control of the Punjab University, has 57 students on the rolls against 43 last year. In the Civil Engineering Examination 12 passed out of 22. Of the students of this class, 13 are now employed on salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 160. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 26 passed out of 49 as against 42 out of 46 last year.

Law Examinations.

221. In the Preliminary Examination 22 out of 32 were successful as against 44 out of 54 in the previous year; in the First Certificate Examination 12 out of 24 against 8 out of 16; in the Licentiate Examination 11 out of 19 against 9 out of 17; in the Intermediate Examination 18 out of 24 against 9 out of 11; and in the LL.B. Examination 10 out of 41 against 22 out of 50.

Medical Examinations.

222. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 48 passed out of 78 as against 42 out of 73 last year. In the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 26 passed out of 61 against 20 out of 40, and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 16 passed out of 26 against 22 out of 25. Three female students appeared in the Senior and Junior Examinations of the Certificate Class and all passed. In the Junior Examination for Hospital Assistants 78 passed out of 84 against 61 out of 83, and in the Final Examination 71 passed out of 104 against 58 out of 84.

Entrance Examination.

223. Excluding private candidates, the total number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 2,161, of whom 1,144, or 52·9 per cent., passed, against 989, or 50·9 per cent., out of 1,942. On the Arts side 1,077 passed out of 2,026, in Science 17 passed out of 23, and on the Oriental side 5 passed out of 5. In the High Standard Examination for European Schools 14 passed

out of 33, and in the Calcutta Entrance 4 passed out of 12. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 27 passed out of 62.

224. In the Middle Standard Examination for Natives, 1,114 passed out of 1,516, and for Europeans 46 passed out of 70. As the previous year's figures contained the results of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination which is now abolished, the figures for the year under report are not compared with those of the previous year. The number of candidates in the Entrance and equivalent examinations was 2,635, of whom 1,253, or 47·5 per cent., passed, and for the Middle Standard Examination 1,674, of whom 1,203, or 71·9 per cent., passed. No candidate appeared in English only. *Middle Standard Examination.*

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

225. The twenty-fourth Convocation of the Punjab University was held in the Montgomery Hall on the 23rd December 1904, when 178 graduates were admitted to the various degrees as compared with 162 in the previous year—2 to the degree of B. O. L., 18 to M. A., 131 to B. A., 3 to B. Sc., 22 to LL. B., and 2 to the degree of Bachelor in Medicine. *University Convocation.*

226. Government sanctioned a Regulation permitting a B. Sc. to proceed to the degree of M. A. in Mathematics or Science. Sanction to all other changes in the Regulations was withheld in view of the revision of the Regulations to be made by the new Senate appointed under the Indian Universities Act of 1904. *Measures of the year.*

227. At the close of the year there were 15 Arts Colleges—13 English and 2 Oriental. Of these, 11 are in British Territory, 1 being under Government and 10 under private management; 9 are first grade and 2 second grade. Of the 4 colleges in Native States, 2 are first grade and 2 second grade. *Arts Colleges.*

228. There are four professional colleges in the Punjab: the Law College under the direct control of the Punjab University; the Medical College and the Central Training College, both under the control of Government; and St. Bede's Training College for Female Teachers, under private management. *Professional Colleges.*

229. The total attendance in Arts (English) Colleges in British Territory rose from 1,185 to 1,195. In the First Year Classes there were 372 against 382; in the Second Year 440 against 418; in the Third Year 150 against 153; in the Fourth Year 195 against 192; and in the M. A. Classes 39 against 40. The number of students in the Arts Colleges of Native States remains 96. In the Professional Colleges the number rose from 494 to 629. *Number in Arts and Professional Colleges.*

230. The number of students rose from 120 to 135,—85 against 79 in the College Department and 50 against 41 in the School. Instruction was also given in Oriental Languages to 109, against 117, students of the Government College. The staff of the college continues its work of translation and the production of text-books. *Oriental College, Lahore.*

SECONDARY EDUCATION (BOYS).

231. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Secondary Schools has fallen from 291 to 286. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools have fallen from 179 to 177 and Vernacular Schools from 112 to 109. There has been an increase of 3 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools; the number of Vernacular High Schools remains the same. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools has fallen by 5 and of Vernacular Middle Schools by 3. Altogether there are 85 Government and Board Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools against 83 last year, 63 Aided against 61, and 29 Unaided against 35; there were also 107 Vernacular Board Schools against 110, and 1 Aided and 1 Unaided Vernacular School as in the previous year. The number of pupils in the Secondary stage of instruction fell from 20,729 to 20,570, showing an increase of 86 in the Anglo-Vernacular and a decrease of 245 in the Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils reading in the Secondary Stage of Government and Board Schools has risen by 157; in Aided Schools by 28; and in Unaided Schools has fallen by 344. The number learning English has risen from 15,595 to 15,651, and the number of agriculturists has risen from 4,458 to 4,510. *Number and distribution of schools and pupils.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

Number of schools and pupils.

232. The number has risen from 2,298 to 2,347, of which 1,661 are Government and Board Schools, 550 are Aided and 136 Unaided. Government and Board Schools have increased by 21 and Unaided Schools by 33, while Aided Schools have dropped by 5. The number of pupils rose from 103,511 to 106,487, of whom 17,155 are in the Upper Primary stage and 89,332 in the Lower Primary stage. The returns for agriculturists show an increase of 1,123 from 49,827 to 50,950. Certain classes of schools, though included in these figures, are reported on separately because of their special character.

Expenditure.

233. This rose from Rs. 4,69,110 to Rs. 4,77,082, or, including Primary Departments in Secondary Schools, from Rs. 8,09,181 to Rs. 8,48,451, showing an increase of Rs. 39,270. Public Funds contributed Rs. 5,19,185, an increase of Rs. 20,209; Fees contributed Rs. 2,26,630, an increase of Rs. 8,500; and Other Sources contributed Rs. 1,02,636, an increase of Rs. 10,561.

Fees.

234. In Primary Schools proper the fees rose by Rs. 2,738 from Rs. 69,721 to Rs. 72,459; Aided Schools show an increase of Rs. 1,535; and Unaided Schools an increase of Rs. 450.

Zamindari Schools.

235. These schools have been increased by 5 from 192 to 197, and the number of pupils by 549 from 5,695 to 6,244, of whom 848 against 867 are in the Upper Primary stage and 5,396 against 4,828 are in the Lower Primary stage. Of the 50,950 agriculturists reading in Primary Schools, 4,153, or an increase of 224, are in Zamíndári Schools. In 188 of these schools Urdu is the medium of instruction; in 8 schools of the Delhi Circle and in 1 of the Amritsar Circle the medium is Nágri. Inspectors report that the new Scheme of Studies for Rural Schools will do much to popularise elementary education among the masses.

General Remarks.

236. There has been an increase in the number of schools and of pupils and a corresponding increase in revenues from Fees and Other Sources. There were 99 new schools opened with 1,839 pupils. Of these, 8 schools were for girls with 182 pupils. In the Ráwalpindi District 40 schools were opened for co-education, having 608 pupils. The expenditure incurred on account of these new schools was Rs. 17,326. It may be noted here that, in furtherance of the wishes of the Supreme Government in the matter of the spread of elementary education among the masses, about 600 Primary Schools have been opened since the close of the year under report. The quality of the teaching and the qualifications of the teachers are both improving. Though much remains to be done, a great advance has been made in the equipment of these schools, and many of the buildings have been improved or abandoned for better ones. The chief needs are materials for object lessons and apparatus for practical mensuration.

Railway Technical School, Lahore.

237. There were 399 students on the rolls against 441 last year. All the students, infants excepted, learn Drawing, 319 are in the Carpentry Classes, and 80 learn Smith's work. The results of the various examinations were fair on the whole. The school buildings, which were extended last year, are still insufficient. Thirteen students have joined the Mayo School of Art, 11 have gone to ordinary schools, and of the remainder all but 12 have secured employment. Evening classes are held three times a week for the benefit of artisans and apprentices from the North-Western Railway Workshops.

Industrial Schools.

238. Industrial Schools are maintained by the Municipalities of Amritsar and Delhi, by the District Board of Ludhiána and by several Mission and Charitable Associations.

Clerical and Commercial Classes.

239. The number of students in the Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar, rose from 59 to 68. Out of the 34 candidates for the University Examination 13 were successful. The school is still deficient in appliances and staff. Only 5 students obtained appointments this year. The class in the Government High School, Rewári, presented no candidates for examination.

The classes in the Mission School, Ráwalpindi, had 21 pupils against 26 last year. Of 14 sent up for examination 7 passed against 3 out of 9 last year. Only 2 have obtained employment. At Gujránwála there were classes in the Mission School which are now closed, and in the Khálsa High School which sent up 2 candidates, both of whom failed.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

240. The number of Secondary Schools is 35, the same is in the previous year, but the number of pupils has risen from 618 to 657. The number of Primary Schools has risen from 335 to 343, and of pupils from 15,037 to 15,395. **Number of schools and pupils.**

241. For the Entrance Examination 28 passed out of 46 against 38 out of 49. For the Middle School Examination 44 passed out of 83 against 45 out of 74 (excluding Anglo-Vernacular candidates) in the previous year. In the Middle Standard Examination for Native Girls on the Anglo-Vernacular side 9 passed out of 10 against 3 out of 3, and on the Vernacular side 26 passed out of 32 against 32 out of 38. In the Upper Primary Examination 329 passed out of 455 against 307 out of 414, and in the Lower Primary 812 passed out of 1,262 against 815 out of 1,200. During the year under report there was no Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination and no Primary School Examination for European Schools. **Examination results.**

242. In the American Mission Schools at Siálkot, Pasrúr and Palwal the girls are grouped into "families," and thus instruction in cookery is rendered not only possible, but highly practicable. This training is practically confined to Christians. Needlework is well taught in Christian boarding schools and in schools having Christian teachers. Muhammadans generally show skill in white embroidery, while Hindús, with few exceptions, care little for needlework of a plain kind. Physical training is practically neglected, the general explanation being the strong feeling of parents against it. The Inspector of Ráwalpindi Circle suggests that some of the indigenous games practised in the home might be selected for general practice in schools. **Domestic Economy, Needlework and Physical Training.**

243. During the past few years there has grown up a new and strong movement in favour of female education. One sign of progress is the desire on the part of educated men to have their wives and daughters learn something more than the Vernacular Middle Course gives. A number of Indigenous and Industrial Christian Schools has been opened. The demand for schools is spreading and will usually spread from the centres where schools are already firmly rooted. The schools which has been most prosperous are those at Multán, Dera Ghází Khan, Shahpur and Montgomery, where a real interest in the schools exists. Improvement in this respect might be shown in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Jullundur, where the local funds are insufficient. The supply of teachers is still insufficient; but it is hoped that the Normal School for Women will supply this want in the near future. **General progress.**

EDUCATION OF PARTICULAR CLASSES.

244. The number of public schools for Europeans continues at 36, while the number of pupils has increased from 2,508 to 2,627. Of these, 16 schools are for boys with 1,161 pupils, and 20 for girls with 1,466 pupils. There are also two private schools with 16 pupils. The number of pupils in the Secondary stage of instruction is 830,—389 boys and 441 girls, and in the Primary stage 1,797,—827 boys and 970 girls. Industrial and Technical instruction continues to be given in several of the schools, but there is no institution devoted to this work. The examination results were good. In the High School Examination the Park School, Simla, heads the list for boys, and Ayrcliff School, Simla, for girls; in the Middle School Examination the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, heads the list for boys, and Auckland House School, Simla, for girls. St. Bede's Training College for Women has completed the first year of its existence. **European Schools.**

Muhammadans.

245. The number of Muhammadan boys under instruction in Public and Private Institutions rose from 101,612 to 104,267, *i.e.*, by 2·5 per cent., and of Hindús from 96,356 to 97,543, *i.e.*, by 1·2 per cent., and of Sikhs from 19,919 to 20,880, *i.e.*, by 4·6 per cent. In Public Institutions Muhammadans have increased by 2·4 per cent., Hindús by 2·1 per cent, and Sikhs by 3 per cent. The percentage of school-going age in Public Institutions is for Muhammadans 7·64, for Hindús 12·61, and for Sikhs 13·79; the corresponding figures for institutions of all kinds are 12·08, 15·24 and 16·31, respectively.

The number of Muhammadan girls in Public and Private Institutions fell from 11,243 to 10,522, while that of Hindús rose from 8,698 to 9,319, and of Sikhs from 2,876 to 2,922. In Public Schools there was an increase of 28 Muhammadans, of 536 Hindús, and of 9 Sikhs. The fall in the number of Muhammadans was in Private Schools. The percentage of girls of school-going age attending all kinds of schools for Muhammadans was 1·38 against 1·47, for Hindús 1·72 against 1·61, and for Sikhs 2·94 against 2·89.

The total for Muhammadans receiving instruction is now 114,789 against 112,855, showing an increase of 1,934, or 1·7 per cent. It is worthy of remark that the increase in attendance at Private Schools for Muhammadans is considerably less than that of last year in the case of boys, and in the case of girls there is a decided falling off. This would seem to indicate a change in the attitude of Muhammadans with regard to education in general and female education in particular.

The Aitchison Chiefs' College.

246. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year rose from 69 to 71. Seven boys (of whom one was not a candidate for the Diploma) took the newly established Diploma Examination for Chiefs' Colleges, and three the Entrance Examination. During the year 13 boys left and 15 joined the institution, against 20 and 22, respectively, last year. The average age of boys entering the College during the past year was 12¼ years, which is distinctly promising from the point of view of the development of character. Steps have been taken to give effect to the reforms for Chiefs' Colleges suggested by the Ajmer Conference. A considerable change has been made in the curriculum on the lines of the proposals of the Ajmer Conference. Law and Political Economy have been introduced into the course of studies of the two highest classes, and it is hoped that Revenue may also find a place in the curriculum during the coming year. Science and a classical language have been made alternative, and the time thus gained has been devoted to the additional teaching of English. A feature of the work is that each form has now the benefit of English teaching by Europeans.

Private Schools.

247. The number of schools has fallen from 4,701 to 4,624, and the number of pupils from 76,315 to 75,924. Of these, 2 schools are for Europeans with 16 pupils, and 636 for girls with 9,847 pupils, showing a decrease of 80 schools and 953 pupils. Vernacular schools for boys and girls and rote schools for boys show an increase of over 1,000 pupils; the decrease is in advanced schools, other schools, and rote schools for girls. In British Territory the schools have increased by 27 and the pupils by 286; in Native States they have decreased by 104 schools and 677 pupils. The number of schools examined for grants rose from 592 to 614 with a rise in the number of pupils from 21,532 to 21,622. The grants earned also rose from Rs. 36,681 to Rs. 37,094 as a result of better work. The results of all the Standard Examinations show an increase of 173 in the number of passes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Native States.

248. If the Oriental Department of the Patiála College be reckoned as distinct from the Arts College, there are four colleges in Native States, the others being in Baháwalpur and Kapúrthala. The number of students is 96 as in last year. The number of Public Schools is 242 against 243 last year. There are 53 Secondary Schools with 7,495 pupils against 53 schools and 7,855 pupils, there being a decrease of 368 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular

Schools. There are 188 Primary Schools with 6,708 pupils against 189 schools with 6,787 pupils. There is also one special school with 4 pupils against 14 pupils last year. The number of Indigenous Schools has fallen from 861 to 757 and the number of pupils from 8,844 to 8,167.

Moral training and discipline.

249. In denominational and Mission Schools religious instruction is compulsory. In all Secondary Schools teachers' associations, students' clubs and debating societies are maintained. The use of unfair means in examinations is becoming more rare. The closer observance of inter-school rules is also worthy of notice. The personal influence of teachers deserves special notice. The Inspectors without exception remark on the superior tone of schools where the staff is fully qualified. This is evident on the play-ground as well as in the class-room.

Boarding-houses.

250. There were 293 boarding-houses with 11,417 in residence, against 294 and 10,470, respectively, last year. Of these, 269 were for males with 10,027 in residence, and 24 were for females with 1,390 in residence. These include 22 boarding-houses for Europeans, 7 for males with 597 in residence and 15 for females with 907 in residence. Government maintains 42 boarding-houses in connection with the Government College, the Central Training College, the Central Model School, the Normal Schools at Lahore, Jullundur, Delhi, Ráwalpindi and Multán, the Normal School for Women, Lahore, and the High Schools recently taken over by the Department. Local Bodies maintain 148;—43 are aided and 60 are unaided. The management and equipment generally are satisfactory, but in no Circle is the accommodation adequate. The arrangements for furniture, in-door amusements, light and healthy literature are the chief wants in these institutions.

Educational Conferences and Exhibition.

251. There were no Conferences or Exhibitions during the year under report, but three Conferences were held early in the current year, and will be reported on in next Annual Report.

The Conferences were on—

(1) Commercial Education;

(2) Female Education;

(3) Departmental work.

55. Literature and the Press.

Literature.

252. The total number of books and periodicals published during the year was 1,484 as against 1,478 last year. Urdu heads the list of publications with 614; Punjábi comes second with 455; and English third with 105. Of the total number, 152 are periodicals; and the past year generally furnishes evidence of growth and development. Religion continues to be a subject of special interest. Mention must be made of the "Tafsír-ul-Qurán," an instructive commentary on the Qurán, written with the special view of meeting the attacks made by young thinkers against the teaching of the Qurán. The departments of literary activity in which the influence of Western ideas is most apparent are biography, history and fiction,—the biographical publications including a comprehensive life of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress and of the Prince Consort; Memoirs of the late Amír Abdur Rahmán of Kábul (translated from English by an Indian officer attached to the English Consulate in Persia), a work interesting on account of the light it throws on the social and political state of modern Afghánistán; and several well-written biographies of Eastern and Western celebrities—Alexander the Great, Alfred the Great, Gautam Budha, and Muhammadan men of letters of the times of the Caliphs. The kindred subject of history is represented by two works of great merit,—a history of Muhammadan civilization and a work on the "Rise and Development of the British Empire in India." The novel as a form of literature continues to be more and more popular; and one in every three books is a book of poems. The "Zamíndára Bank," by an officer of the Revenue Department, is a thoughtful work on the vexed question of agricultural indebtedness. The

Punjab Text-Book Committee and the Punjab Religious Book Society are engaged in the diffusion of useful literature in the vernacular; and the number of books, the copy-right of which has been registered during the year, is 165 against 179 in the year preceding.

Newspapers.

253. There were 234 newspapers published in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1904. Of these, 41 were published in English, 175 in Urdu, 1 in Urdú-Arabic, 1 in Hindi and Urdú, 7 in Hindi and 9 in Gurmukhi. Twelve English and 48 Vernacular papers were started; and 25 Vernacular ceased to exist during the year, leaving a total of 209 on the register. One paper was published quarterly, 89 monthly, 29 twice a month, 4 three times a month, 100 weekly, 3 twice a week, and 1 thrice a week. There were 7 daily papers.

Press Prosecutions.

254. A newspaper called the "Ahlúwália Gazette" of Amritsar was prosecuted during the year for writing a seditious article in connection with the Universities Bill. The proprietor and printer were convicted under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, the former being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months; and the latter, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

56. Literary Societies.

Literary Societies.

255. The subject was reviewed in the report of 1901-02. It will not be treated again till 1911-12.

57. Arts and Sciences.

Lahore Central Museum.

256. The interest of the public continues in the Lahore Central Museum, at which the attendance during the year is the highest but one on record. The slight falling off in the numbers on *pardah-nashin* days is traceable to the fact that several of the galleries were under repair, and the winter excessively cold. Interesting and useful additions were made to the Art, Sculpture and Coin Departments; and a special feature of the Museum is to be the Industrial Art Department illustrative of the various processes in the manufacture of the industries of the Province.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Detailed information on the subject of this chapter will be found in the following publications :—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1904-05 ; Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1905.]

58. Archæology.

Maintenance and restoration of archæological buildings.

257. In the Delhi Fort the restoration of the Sawan building was completed, and repairs were carried out to the marble work of the Ahab Hammam and to the marble chujjás of the Díwán-i-khás, several portions of which had fallen, or were in a cracked and dangerous state. Of the two new black marble elephants to be constructed at the Delhi Gate of the Fort, one was nearly completed. Some repairs were also done to the Shah Burj. The garden in front of the Díwán-i-khás was rearranged to show the building to better advantage, a large portion of the area being excavated to a depth of 15 to 18 inches to lay bare the carved marble base of the building. In the adjoining Hayát Bakhsh Garden considerable work was done in excavating and laying out the old water channels and tanks which had been buried after the Mutiny, when a large number of buildings in the Fort were dismantled and the debris spread over the whole area. Work was carried out at the tombs of Humáyún, Isa Khán and Safdar Jung, both in repairs to the buildings and in laying out and improving the grounds attached to them. The Jumaal Khána Mosque and Chousath Khambe at Nizám-ud-dín, about 5 miles from Delhi, were also repaired and restored. The restoration of the tomb of Muhammad Tuglaq Shah at Tuglaqabad was partially carried out. At Lahore the restoration of the front wall of Jahángír's tomb at Shahdara was completed, and also special repairs to the Bádsháhi Mosque. In the Lahore Fort the restoration of the Choti Khwábgah, lately used as a church, was nearly finished, and special steps were under consideration to preserve the ornamental ceiling of the Shísh Mahal. This ceiling was made in the time of the Emperor Jahángír and the roof timbers are now unfortunately beginning to rot.

Archæological Survey.

258. Last year Dr. Vögel, the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of the Punjab and United Provinces, submitted a detailed report on the preservation of the ancient temples and monuments of Kashmir, and his proposals have now led to the creation of an archæological and research department for the State, while an order has been issued for the taking of photographs of all the buildings mentioned in his list. During the year under report the Superintendent toured for 176 days in the Kángra District and Chamba State, where the recent earthquake has done very severe damage to the historical fort in Kángra, and the picturesque temples of Mandi, Sultánpur and Bajaura. Considerable progress was made with epigraphical work in Chamba ; and the Central Museum, Lahore, was enriched by many antiquarian objects discovered in Kángra—amongst them being brass statuettes and marble tablets bearing inscriptions—while gold coins of the Mughal period were added to the collection. Part II of the Surveyor's report for the year includes valuable notes on the different inscriptions, and a detailed account of the proposed repairs to and demolitions of the temples and ancient monuments in Kángra District and Chamba State necessitated by the effects of the earthquake.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[See page 189 of the Report for the year 1901-02.]

60. Ecclesiastical.

259. The various ecclesiastical institutions in the Punjab were noticed in the report for the year 1901-02. During the year under report proposals for the erection of 6 churches, which included churches for Miánwáli and Mashobra (Simla), were under the consideration of the Government. New churches.

61. Stationery.

260. The Punjab Administration depends on the Stationery Department, Calcutta, for its requirements in this respect. The value of stationery issued to officers in the Punjab during the year aggregated Rs. 1,11,988 as against Rs. 1,29,273 in the previous year. The details are as follows:—Cost of printing paper Rs. 51,734, office stationery Rs. 57,951 and padlocks Rs. 2,303, against Rs. 32,975, Rs. 95,778 and Rs. 520 respectively last year. General.

62. Government Press.

261. The following statement compares the income and expenditure with the value of work turned out during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05:— Income and Expenditure.

Income.		Expenditure.		Value of work.	
1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,353	20,730	1,21,479	1,20,723	1,12,506	1,12,024

The income of the Press during the year under report exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 4,377, the figures for the two years being respectively Rs. 20,730 and Rs. 16,353. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,20,723 against Rs. 1,21,479 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 756 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The cost of work done by the Contractors for Government Printing for departments and offices during 1903-04 and 1904-05 was Rs. 49,165 and Rs. 49,030 respectively.